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TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS

The following table provides current and non-current statistics for United States religious bodies listed alphabetically. Current statistics are defined as those gathered and reported for 1982 and 1981. Those bodies having current statistics and the statistics themselves, are shown in **bold face** type. Non-current statistics are those for 1980 or earlier. They appear in light face type. No statistics for "Full, Communicant, or Confirmed members," "Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools," and "Total Enrollment" are reported for bodies having non-current statistics.

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Advent Christian Church	1980	364	29,838		255	532		
African Methodist Episcopal Church	**1981**	**6,200**	**2,210,000**	**2,200,000**	**6,050**	**6,550**	**6,000**	**120,000**
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1980	6,020	1,134,176		6,491	6,768		
Albanian Orthodox Archdiocese in America	1978	16	40,000		16	25		
Albanian Orthodox Diocese of America	**1982**	**10**	**5,250**	**500**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**117**
Amana Church Society	1970	7	735		None	None		
American Baptist Association*	**1982**	**1,641**	**225,000**	**225,000**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.	1980	5,817	1,607,541		3,954	6,843		
American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church	1976	70	100,000		61	68		
The American Lutheran Church	**1981**	**4,865**	**2,346,207**	**1,758,452**	**4,460**	**7,113**	**4,510**	**599,399**
American Rescue Workers	1978	15	2,140		32	43		
The Anglican Orthodox Church	1972	37	2,630		12	14		
The Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America	1977	110	152,000		120	132		
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean)	**1981**	**46**	**2,684**	**2,684**	**153**	**153**	**41**	**2,471**
Apostolic Christian Churches of America	**1981**	**81**	**9,500**	**10,500**	**259**	**279**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Apostolic Faith	**1981**	**45**	**4,100**	**4,100**	**75**	**75**	**45**	**6,900**
Apostolic Faith Mission Church of God	**1982**	**17**	**2,600**	**1,700**	**25**	**36**	**17**	**950**
Apostolic Lutheran Church of America	1974	54	9,384		34	36		
Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God	1956	300	75,000		300	350		
Armenian Apostolic Church of America	1972	29	125,000		23	34		
Armenian Church of America, Diocese of the (Including Diocese of California)	1979	66	450,000		45	61		
Assemblies of God	**1981**	**9,930**	**1,768,394**	**1,103,134**	**13,795**	**23,898**	**9,795**	**1,382,149**
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod	1980	156	31,518		112	171		
Baptist General Conference	**1981**	**715**	**127,662**	**127,662**	**842**	**1,227**	**715**	**103,884**
Baptist Missionary Association of America	**1981**	**1,390**	**228,381**	**228,381**	**1,400**	**3,000**	**1,390**	**102,671**

TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Beachy Amish Mennonite Church	1981	79	5,460	5,450	238	241	N.R.	N.R.
Berean Fundamental Church	1981	49	3,350	3,350	51	53	49	4,199
Bethel Ministerial Association	1971	25	5,000		53	57		
The Bible Church of Christ, Inc	1981	5	3,095	2,300	5	24	5	790
Bible Protestant Church	1978	36	2,077		38	58		
Bible Way Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, World Wide, Inc	1970	350	30,000		350	350		
Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio)	1978	122	15,082		94	160		
Brethren in Christ Church	1981	167	16,201	13,993	98	211	167	16,556
Buddhist Churches of America	1975	60	60,000		80	108		
Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church (Diocese of N. & S. America and Australia)	1971	13	86,000		N.R.	11		
Christ Catholic Church	1981	7	1,354	1,026	7	9	1	18
Christadelphians	1964	850	15,800		None	None		
The Christian and Missionary Alliance	1981	1,436	195,042	109,558	1,335	1,737	1,370	167,281
Christian Catholic Church (Evangelical-Protestant)	1980	6	2,500		10	16		
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1981	4,296	1,173,135	772,446	4,033	6,608	4,296	350,935
Christian Church of North America, General Council	1982	101	12,500	12,500	101	156	101	10,500
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	1981	5,605	1,063,254	1,063,254	6,121	6,074	N.R.	N.R.
The Christian Congregation, Inc	1981	1,426	100,245	100,245	1,426	1,435	1,296	57,940
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1981	2,883	786,707	694,386	2,483	2,877	1,975	116,191
Christian Nation Church, U.S.A	1982	5	226	226	6	18	5	246
Christian Reformed Church in North America	1981	634	215,411	136,781	544	996	634	52,016
Christian Union	1979	106	5,463		80	96		
Church of Christ	1972	32	2,400		169	188		
Church of Daniel's Band	1951	4	200		4	10		
The Church of God	1978	2,035	75,890		1,910	2,737		
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	1981	2,275	178,581	178,581	1,829	3,072	2,248	222,468
Church of God by Faith	1973	105	4,500		125	150		
Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)	1981	5,281	456,797	456,797	9,203	10,160	5,106	402,283
Church of God General Conference (Oregon, Ill.)	1981	89	5,981	5,981	64	81	89	5,311
The Church of God in Christ**	1982	9,982	3,709,661	3,709,661	9,204	10,425	9,950	2,315,299
The Church of God in Christ, International	1982	300	200,000	200,000	700	1,800	N.R.	N.R.
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	1981	94	10,826	10,826	213	379	N.R.	N.R.
The Church of God of Prophecy	1981	1,977	72,977	72,977	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

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TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
The Church of God of the Mountain Assembly	1977	105	3,125		162	162		
Church of God (7th Day)	1960	7	2,000		7	9		
Church of God (Seventh Day) Denver, Colo.	**1981**	**124**	**4,431**	**3,847**	**98**	**111**	**124**	**3,383**
Church of God (Which He Purchased With His Own Blood)	**1981**	**7**	**800**	**800**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**185**
Church of Illumination	1963	4	9,000		60	60		
The Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)	**1981**	**53**	**2,654**	**2,409**	**243**	**243**	**53**	**5,500**
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints* **	**1981**	**7,686**	**3,490,000**	**2,840,000**	**23,058**	**26,140**	**7,686**	**3,270,000**
Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith	1954	155	45,000		150	165		
Church of the Brethren	**1981**	**1,064**	**170,267**	**170,267**	**N.R.**	**1,912**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America	**1981**	**106**	**10,153**	**6,206**	**59**	**116**	**100**	**8,981**
Church of the Lutheran Confession	**1981**	**70**	**9,210**	**8,739**	**53**	**74**	**60**	**1,611**
Church of the Nazarene	**1981**	**4,888**	**492,203**	**490,852**	**3,911**	**7,945**	**4,786**	**676,011**
Churches of Christ	1980	12,271	1,600,222		N.R.	N.R.		
Churches of Christ in Christian Union	1980	251	11,943		251	482		
Churches of God, General Conference	**1981**	**345**	**34,773**	**34,773**	**288**	**429**	**344**	**31,458**
Community Churches, National Council of	1979	185	190,000		210	N.R.		
Congregational Christian Churches, National Association of	**1982**	**442**	**107,300**	**107,300**	**518**	**720**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Congregational Holiness Church	**1981**	**174**	**8,347**	**5,859**	**176**	**488**	**174**	**8,347**
Conservative Baptist Association of America	1980	1,126	225,000		N.R.	N.R.		
Conservative Congregational Christian Conference	**1981**	**138**	**25,011**	**25,011**	**233**	**362**	**131**	**11,975**
Conservative Lutheran Association/ Lutherans Alert National	**1981**	**6**	**2,245**	**1,421**	**6**	**16**	**5**	**277**
Coptic Orthodox Church	1980	25	100,000		22	25		
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	**1981**	**833**	**97,599**	**91,885**	**457**	**711**	**833**	**49,983**
Duck River (and Kindred) Associations of Baptists	1975	85	8,632		148	148		
Elim Fellowship	**1981**	**30**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**	**135**	**167**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Episcopal Church	**1981**	**7,234**	**2,787,440**	**1,930,690**	**7,474**	**12,908**	**N.R.**	**551,939**
The Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church	**1981**	**23**	**8,396**	**8,396**	**21**	**25**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Ethical Culture Movement	**1981**	**22**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**14**	**30**	**14**	**354**
Evangelical Church of North America	1980	143	13,088		130	208		
Evangelical Congregational Church	**1982**	**164**	**27,405**	**27,405**	**114**	**193**	**159**	**20,849**
Evangelical Covenant Church of America	**1981**	**542**	**79,523**	**79,523**	**473**	**818**	**496**	**69,134**
Evangelical Free Church of America	**1982**	**805**	**103,900**	**75,600**	**930**	**1,042**	**810**	**100,475**
Evangelical Friends Alliance	**1982**	**217**	**24,095**	**18,089**	**192**	**483**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Eielsen Synod)	1957	9	2,500		3	3		

TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Evangelical Lutheran Churches, The Association of	**1981**	**270**	**109,434**	**84,365**	**334**	**676**	**228**	**22,936**
Evangelical Lutheran Synod	**1981**	**108**	**19,795**	**14,904**	**73**	**97**	**97**	**2,842**
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference	1980	34	4,329		36	66		
Evangelical Mennonite Church	**1981**	**23**	**3,753**	**3,753**	**30**	**53**	**23**	**4,972**
Evangelical Methodist Church	1974	139	10,502		145	218		
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	**1982**	**35**	**19,000**	**16,000**	**58**	**67**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Fire Baptized Holiness Church (Wesleyan)	1958	53	998		N.R.	N.R.		
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ	1956	742	22,260		321	340		
Free Lutheran Congregations, The Association of	**1982**	**140**	**15,430**	**12,195**	**67**	**100**	**126**	**5,424**
Free Methodist Church of North America	**1981**	**1,010**	**69,949**	**53,324**	**853**	**1,703**	**1,006**	**105,905**
Free Will Baptists	**1981**	**2,479**	**216,848**	**216,848**	**2,789**	**2,864**	**2,479**	**178,203**
Friends General Conference	1974	233	26,184		None	None		
Friends United Meeting	**1981**	**532**	**60,084**	**51,248**	**319**	**583**	**406**	**26,518**
Full Gospel Assemblies, International	**1982**	**140**	**3,500**	**3,500**	**115**	**365**	**40**	**980**
Full Gospel Fellowship of Churches and Ministers, International	**1982**	**420**	**65,000**	**65,000**	**780**	**904**	**420**	**45,000**
Fundamental Methodist Church, Inc	1980	14	700		15	15		
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches	**1981**	**1,571**	**300,839**	**243,839**	**2,000**	**2,045**	**1,571**	**300,000**
General Baptists (General Association of)	**1981**	**870**	**75,028**	**75,028**	**N.R.**	**1,373**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
General Church of the New Jerusalem	1971	33	2,143		17	31		
General Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches	**1981**	**124**	**17,065**	**17,065**	**119**	**119**	**124**	**26,841**
General Conference of the Evangelical Baptist Church, Inc	1952	31	2,200		22	37		
General Convention, The Swedenborgian Church	**1981**	**39**	**1,820**	**1,820**	**24**	**53**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
General Six Principle Baptists	1970	7	175		4	7		
Grace Brethren Churches, Fellowship of	**1981**	**284**	**42,023**	**42,023**	**285**	**475**	**284**	**35,489**
Grace Gospel Fellowship	1980	52	4,000		57	84		
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America	1977	535	1,950,000		610	655		
The Holiness Church of God, Inc	1968	28	927		25	36		
Holy Apostolic and Catholic Church of The East (Assyrian)	**1982**	**12**	**30,000**	**N.R.**	**48**	**55**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Holy Orthodox Church in America, Eastern Catholic and Apostolic	**1981**	**1**	**250**	**100**	**3**	**4**	**None**	**None**
Holy Ukrainian Autocephalic Church in Exile	1965	15	4,800		15	24		
House of God, Which is the Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, Inc	1956	107	2,350		80	120		
Hungarian Reformed Church in America	1978	29	10,500		24	39		
Hutterian Brethren	1980	35	3,684		N.R.	N.R.		
Independent Assemblies of God, International	1962	136	N.R.		136	367		

TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Independent Fundamental Churches of America	1980	1,019	120,446		782	1,366		
International Church of the Foursquare Gospel	1963	714	89,215		741	2,690		
International Pentecostal Church of Christ	**1982**	**83**	**2,685**	**2,685**	**73**	**155**	**79**	**5,095**
Jehovah's Witnesses	**1981**	**7,590**	**588,503**	**588,503**	**None**	**None**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Jews	**1981**	**3,500**	**5,921,205**	**N.R.**	**4,000**	**5,300**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Kodesh Church of Immanuel	1980	5	326		5	28		
The Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	**1981**	**62**	**13,361**	**11,753**	**44**	**61**	**23**	**737**
Liberal Catholic Church—Province of the United States of America	1973	29	2,963		61	107		
Lutheran Church in America	**1981**	**5,801**	**2,921,829**	**2,173,558**	**5,071**	**8,145**	**5,457**	**670,771**
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod	**1981**	**5,710**	**2,636,715**	**1,983,198**	**4,733**	**7,376**	**5,557**	**643,600**
Mennonite Church	**1981**	**1,151**	**99,651**	**99,651**	**1,820**	**2,523**	**986**	**119,960**
Mennonite Church, The General Conference	**1981**	**218**	**36,644**	**36,644**	**350**	**505**	**182**	**24,180**
Metropolitan Church Association, Inc.	1958	15	443		13	62		
Metropolitan Community Churches, Universal Fellowship of	**1982**	**180**	**30,000**	**21,000**	**178**	**183**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Missionary Church	**1981**	**289**	**24,742**	**24,742**	**259**	**476**	**282**	**43,860**
Moravian Church—Northern Province	**1981**	**96**	**33,122**	**25,551**	**92**	**158**	**94**	**7,482**
Moravian Church—Southern Province	**1981**	**55**	**21,233**	**17,423**	**55**	**77**	**55**	**9,131**
National Baptist Convention of America	1956	11,398	2,668,799		7,598	28,574		
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.	1958	26,000	5,500,000		26,000	27,500		
National Primitive Baptist Convention, Inc.	1975	606	250,000		460	636		
National Spiritualist Association of Churches	1976	164	5,168		144	N.R.		
Netherlands Reformed Congregations	**1981**	**24**	**8,552**	**4,113**	**8**	**8**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
New Apostolic Church of North America	**1981**	**396**	**28,733**	**28,733**	**584**	**660**	**396**	**9,981**
North American Baptist Conference	**1981**	**260**	**43,146**	**43,146**	**257**	**365**	**229**	**29,065**
North American Old Roman Catholic Church	**1981**	**139**	**61,570**	**52,337**	**107**	**150**	**81**	**12,697**
North American Old Roman Catholic Church (Archdiocese of New York)	**1981**	**4**	**750**	**750**	**11**	**15**	**3**	**28**
Old German Baptist Brethren	**1981**	**52**	**5,203**	**5,203**	**228**	**228**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Old Order Amish Church	**1981**	**589**	**82,460**	**82,460**	**2,356**	**2,368**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Old Order (Wisler) Mennonite Church	1980	38	9,731		N.R.	N.R.		
Open Bible Standard Churches, Inc.	**1982**	**277**	**46,907**	**29,679**	**529**	**865**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The (Original) Church of God	1971	70	20,000		50	124		
Orthodox Church in America	1978	440	1,000,000		457	531		
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church	**1981**	**157**	**17,108**	**11,889**	**180**	**288**	**155**	**11,000**
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc.	1960	550	4,500		450	600		
Pentecostal Church of God, Inc.	**1981**	**1,118**	**83,860**	**34,376**	**N.R.**	**1,564**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**

TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church	1969	41	545		80	80		
The Pentecostal Free-Will Baptist Church, Inc	**1982**	**127**	**9,280**	**9,280**	**115**	**170**	**127**	**12,120**
Pentecostal Holiness Church	1977	2,340	86,103		1,329	2,899		
Pillar of Fire	1949	61	5,100		N.R.	N.R.		
Plymouth Brethren	**1982**	**1,100**	**98,000**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**	**500**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Polish National Catholic Church of America	1960	162	282,411		141	141		
Presbyterian Church in America	**1981**	**686**	**136,582**	**117,643**	**N.R.**	**1,264**	**698**	**64,662**
Presbyterian Church in the United States	**1981**	**4,174**	**823,143**	**823,143**	**3,206**	**5,744**	**4,000**	**381,017**
Primitive Advent Christian Church	**1981**	**10**	**547**	**547**	**10**	**10**	**8**	**407**
Primitive Baptists	1960	1,000	72,000		N.R.	N.R.		
Primitive Methodist Church, U.S.A.	**1981**	**87**	**9,978**	**6,695**	**58**	**90**	**83**	**6,126**
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.	1967	655	521,692		N.R.	863		
The Protestant Conference (Lutheran)	**1981**	**9**	**1,550**	**1,250**	**9**	**11**	**9**	**197**
Protestant Reformed Churches in America	1960	21	4,544		19	31		
Reformed Church in America	**1981**	**910**	**345,762**	**210,312**	**826**	**1,500**	**910**	**104,208**
Reformed Church in the United States	1960	29	3,660		21	27		
Reformed Episcopal Church	1960	70	6,200		61	101		
Reformed Mennonite Church	1970	12	500		18	21		
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	1976	17	3,800		17	26		
Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America	**1981**	**67**	**4,836**	**3,716**	**62**	**95**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	1965	50	16,000		23	N.R.		
Religious Society of Friends (Conservative)	1979	27	1,832		None	None		
Religious Society of Friends (Unaffiliated Meetings)	1980	112	6,386		N.R.	N.R.		
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1980	1,056	190,087		16,574	16,574		
The Roman Catholic Church	**1981**	**24,277**	**51,207,579**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**	**58,534**	**10,193**	**8,021,540**
The Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America	**1981**	**34**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**37**	**52**	**36**	**1,695**
Russian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Patriarchal Parishes of the	1975	41	51,500		55	60		
The Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia	1955	81	55,000		92	168		
The Salvation Army	**1981**	**1,062**	**414,999**	**120,719**	**2,535**	**5,153**	**1,077**	**102,765**
The Schwenkfelder Church	**1982**	**5**	**2,700**	**2,700**	**10**	**13**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Second Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the US	1959	121	30,000		121	125		

TABLE 1-A: UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Separate Baptists in Christ	**1982**	**100**	**8,800**	**8,800**	**160**	**160**	**100**	**9,000**
Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church for the U.S.A. and Canada	**1981**	**77**	**95,000**	**N.R.**	**61**	**74**	**73**	**3,565**
Seventh-Day Adventists	**1981**	**3,789**	**588,536**	**588,536**	**2,006**	**4,480**	**3,859**	**440,682**
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference	1980	63	5,008	5,008	33	69	60	2,048
Social Brethren	1975	30	1,784		47	47		
Southern Baptist Convention	**1981**	**36,022**	**13,782,644**	**13,782,644**	**35,700**	**61,400**	**35,123**	**7,520,828**
Southern Methodist Church	1977	169	11,000		113	127		
Sovereign Grace Baptists	**1981**	**275**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**260**	**275**	**250**	**1,900**
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch (Archdiocese of the U.S.A. and Canada)	1980	13	30,000		14	18		
Triumph The Church and Kingdom of God in Christ (International)	1972	475	54,307		860	1,375		
Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.	1966	107	67,745		107	131		
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America (Ecumenical Patriarchate)	1977	28	25,000		32	35		
Unitarian Universalist Association	**1982**	**935**	**131,844**	**131,844**	**473**	**949**	**717**	**35,611**
United Brethren in Christ	**1981**	**258**	**27,154**	**27,154**	**178**	**303**	**258**	**28,048**
United Christian Church	1976	11	430		5	11		
United Church of Christ	**1981**	**6,443**	**1,726,244**	**1,726,244**	**4,677**	**10,008**	**6,443**	**472,697**
United Free Will Baptist Church	1952	836	100,000		784	915		
United Holy Church of America	1960	470	28,980		379	400		
The United Methodist Church	1980	38,417	9,519,407		20,558	36,502		
United Pentecostal Church, International	1980	2,849	465,000		2,956	6,063		
The United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	**1981**	**8,868**	**2,379,249**	**2,379,249**	**8,017**	**14,727**	**8,868**	**804,840**
United Zion Church	**1982**	**13**	**933**	**933**	**17**	**25**	**13**	**1,176**
Unity of the Brethren	1964	32	6,142		13	13		
Vedanta Society	1980	13	1,000		1	1		
Volunteers of America	1978	607	36,634		704	704		
The Wesleyan Church	**1981**	**1,711**	**103,712**	**92,903**	**1,321**	**2,369**	**1,711**	**202,005**
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	**1981**	**1,149**	**410,288**	**311,351**	**1,001**	**1,308**	**1,091**	**47,092**

* These statistics have been considerably reduced as the result of new estimates prepared by a member of the A.B.A. in the absence of nationally reported church statistics.

** Large increase due to updating of statistics from 1965, rapid growth, and return of members from Church of God in Christ, International.

*** For the first time the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has reported 650,000 "not-baptized" youth, 17 years of age and younger.

Table 1-B: SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES CURRENT AND NON—CURRENT STATISTICS

Current statistics are those reported for the years 1982 or 1981. Non-current statistics are those for the years 1980 and earlier. Only current totals are provided in the categories: Full, Communicant, or Confirmed Members; Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools; Total Enrollment.

	No. of Bodies	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
1983 Yearbook								
Current	116	214,593	108,750,090	45,709,982	192,784	356,390	161,601	31,647,076
Non-Current	102	124,460	29,702,524	N.R.	98,938	152,062	N.R.	N.R.
Totals	218	339,053	138,452,614		291,722	508,452		
1982 Yearbook								
Current	119	253,221	115,590,825	51,283,045	221,396	400,119	193,462	33,451,109
Non-Current	99	83,060	19,226,118	N.R.	57,970	98,681	N.R.	N.R.
Totals	218	336,281	134,816,943		279,366	498,800		

TABLE 1-C: SOME COMPARATIVE UNITED STATES CHURCH STATISTICS

	1981	1982
Church Membership as a Percent of U.S. Population	59.7	59.7
Membership Gain or Loss over Previous Year	1,347,253	3,635,671
Percentage or Gain or Loss over Previous Year	1.00	2.69

TABLE 1-F: NUMBER OF UNITED STATES CHURCHES, AND OF MEMBERS, BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The 218 U.S. religious bodies reporting in this edition of the **Yearbook** may be classified somewhat arbitrarily, into seven major categories.

It should be reiterated that comparisons of statistics of the various religious groups tabulated below are not meaningful because definitions of membership vary greatly from one religious body to another. For example, Roman Catholics count all baptized individuals, including infant members, as do many Protestant bodies. Some Protestant bodies, however, count as members those who have been received into the church at baptism, which usually takes place at around age 13, thereby leaving out of official counts of membership many millions of children. Jewish statistics are estimates of the number of individuals in households in which one or more Jews reside and, therefore, include non-Jews living in such households as the result of intermarriage. The total number of persons in Jewish households is estimated to be 8 percent larger than the number of Jewish persons residing in these households.

The definition of membership in each case is of necessity left up to the religious body itself, and the statistics reported by various religious bodies are not adjusted by the editor of the **Yearbook.**

	Number Bodies Reporting	Number of Churches	Number of Members
Buddhists	1	60	60,000
Eastern Churches	18	1,628	3,852,545
Jews*	1	3,500	5,921,205
Old Catholic, Polish National Catholic, Armenian Churches	7	407	921,085
Protestants**	185	308,049	76,339,453
Roman Catholic	1	24,277	51,207,579
Miscellaneous***	5	1,132	150,747
Totals	218	339,053	138,452,614

*Including Orthodox, Conservative, and Reformed branches.

**Some bodies included here are, strictly speaking, not "Protestant" in the usual sense, such as various Latter-Day Saints groups and Jehovah's Witnesses.

***This is a grouping of bodies officially non-Christian, including those such as Spiritualists, Ethical Culture Movement, and Unitarian-Universalists.

TABLE 1-H: CHURCH MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS, 1940-1981

Compiled by Constant H. Jacquet Jr., Editor.

The following statistical time series for 30 U.S. denominations is presented in this edition of the **Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches** as a response to a number of requests for such a tabulation. The denominations selected represent a cross-section of theological orientations, ecclesiastical structures, and geographical foci. Reliability and completeness in statistical reporting were the criteria used in selecting the bodies. Many conclusions can be drawn from the material presented below but interpretations are left to the user of the statistics. The reader is referred to the qualifications relating to statistical data stated throughout this statistical and historical section and in "A Guide for the User of Church Statistics" on page iv.

Denomination	1940	1947*	1950	1955
American Lutheran Church	(1,129,349)	N.A.	(1,587,152)	(1,911,641)
Assemblies of God[b]	198,834	241,782	318,478	400,047
Baptist General Conference	N.A.	N.A.	48,647[c]	54,000
Christian and Missionary Alliance**	22,832[d]	N.A.	58,347	57,109[e]
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1,658,966	1,889,066	1,767,964	1,897,736
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	74,497	95,325	107,094	123,523
Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)	63,216	N.A.	121,706[f]	142,668
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	724,401[d]	911,279	1,111,314	1,230,021
Church of the Brethren	176,908	182,497	186,201	195,609
Church of the Nazarene	165,532	201,487[g]	226,684	270,576
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	73,357	75,427	81,806	84,990
Episcopal Church	1,996,434	2,155,514	2,417,464	2,852,965[h]
Evangelical Covenant Church of America	45,634	N.A.	51,850	55,311
Free Methodist Church of North America	45,890	46,783[g]	48,574	51,437
Jehovah's Witnesses	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	187,120
Lutheran Church in America	(1,988,277)	N.A.	(2,395,356)	(2,760,442)
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod	1,277,097	1,422,513	1,674,901	2,004,110
Mennonite Church	51,304	52,596	56,480	70,283
North American Baptist Conference	N.A.	N.A.	41,560	47,319
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.	532,135	596,037	678,206	810,917
Reformed Church in America	255,107	274,455	284,504	319,593
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	106,554	116,888	124,925	137,856
Roman Catholic Church	21,284,455	24,402,124	28,634,878	33,396,647
Salvation Army	238,357	205,881	209,341	249,641
Seventh-day Adventists	176,218	208,030	237,168	277,162
Southern Baptist Convention	4,949,174	6,079,305	7,079,889	8,487,439
United Church of Christ	(1,708,146)	(1,835,853)	(1,977,418)	(2,116,322)
United Methodist Church	(8,043,454)	(9,135,248)	(9,653,178)	(10,029,535)
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	(2,158,834)	(2,373,345)	(2,532,429)	(2,890,718)
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	256,007[d]	259,097	307,216	328,969

*Reported in the **Christian Herald,** June, 1947. Only bodies of 50,000 or more reported.

(a) Data for 1966

(b) Assemblies of God statistics for 1971 and later are full membership statistics.

(c) Data for 1952

(d) Data for 1939

(e) Data for 1954

(f) Data for 1951

(g) Data for 1945

(h) Data for 1956

(j) Data for 1961

(k) Adjusted downward to eliminate Canadian membership previously reported.

**A change in the basis of reporting occurred in this body and statistics from 1970 are inclusive statistics as opposed to those reported earlier.

FOR SELECTED U.S. DENOMINATIONS

Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches

(Note: Statistics contained in parentheses are composite totals for the denominations listed prior to merger of the several component bodies. The symbol NA means "Not Available." Most recent titles are used in the case of denominations listed. For information concerning dates and circumstances of merger, see the historical sketches for these denominations in Directory 3, "Religious Bodies in the United States" in this edition.)

1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1980	1981
2,242,259	2,541,546	2,543,293	2,415,687	2,390,076	2,353,229	2,346,207
508,602	572,123	625,027	785,348	939,312	1,064,490	1,103,134
72,056	86,719	103,955	115,340	120,222	133,385	127,662
59,657	64,586	112,519	145,833	152,841	189,710	195,042
1,801,821	1,918,471	1,424,479	1,302,164	1,256,849	1,177,984	1,173,135
142,796	143,231	150,198	166,257	171,947	176,429	178,581
170,261	205,465	272,278	343,249	377,765	435,012	456,797
1,486,887	1,789,175	2,073,146	2,336,715	2,486,261	2,811,000	2,840,000
199,947	194,815	182,614	179,336	177,534	170,839	170,267
307,629	343,380	383,284	441,093	455,648	484,276	492,203
88,452	78,917	92,095	94,050	93,200	96,553	97,599
3,269,325	3,429,153[a]	3,285,826	2,857,513	2,818,830	2,786,004	2,767,440
60,090	65,780	67,441	71,808	74,060	77,737	79,523
55,338	59,415	64,901	67,043	69,134	68,477	69,949
250,000	330,358	388,920	560,897	554,018	565,309	588,503
(3,053,243)	3,142,752	3,106,844	2,986,078	2,967,168	2,923,260	2,921,829
2,391,195	2,692,889	2,768,536	2,763,545	2,673,321	2,625,650	2,636,715
73,125	80,087	88,522	94,209	96,609	99,511	99,651
50,646	53,711	55,080	42,122[k]	42,724	43,041	43,146
902,849	950,139	958,195	878,126	869,693	838,485	823,143
354,621	385,754	367,606	355,052	351,438	345,532	345,762
155,291	168,355	152,670	157,762	186,414	190,087	N.A.
42,104,900	46,246,175	48,214,729	48,881,872	49,836,176	50,449,842	51,207,579
254,141	287,991	326,934	384,817	396,238	417,359	414,999
317,852	364,666	420,419	495,699	522,317	571,141	588,536
9,731,591	10,770,573	11,628,032	12,733,124	13,078,239	13,600,126	13,782,644
(2,241,134)	2,070,413	1,960,608	1,818,762	1,785,652	1,736,244	1,726,244
(10,641,310)	(11,067,497)	10,509,198	9,861,028	9,731,779	9,519,407	N.A.
3,259,011	3,034,321	3,087,213	2,657,699	2,561,234	2,423,601	2,379,249
348,184[l]	358,466	381,321	395,440	401,489	407,043	410,288

TABLE 1-D: CANADIAN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS

The following table provides current and non-current statistics for Canadian denominations listed alphabetically. Current statistics, defined as those gathered and reported for 1982 and 1981 are shown in **bold face** type. Non-current statistics are those for 1980 and earlier, and appear in light face.

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
The Anglican Church of Canada	**1981**	**3,259**	**915,714**	**579,150**	**1,857**	**2,932**	**1,845**	**103,435**
The Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America	1972	4	25,000		4	4		
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean)	**1981**	**13**	**806**	**806**	**42**	**42**	**11**	**593**
Apostolic Church of Pentecost of Canada	**1981**	**124**	**12,000**	**N.R.**	**131**	**216**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Armenian Church of North America, Diocese of Canada	1979	7	25,000		3	3		
Associated Gospel Churches	1977	102	11,558		76	174		
Baptist Federation of Canada	**1981**	**1,085**	**131,805**	**111,960**	**630**	**1,045**	**930**	**66,710**
Baptist General Conference	**1981**	**66**	**5,557**	**5,557**	**93**	**106**	**66**	**5,558**
Bible Holiness Movement	**1982**	**36**	**538**	**388**	**16**	**17**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
Brethren in Christ Church, Canadian Conference	**1981**	**32**	**2,978**	**2,455**	**21**	**43**	**32**	**2,997**
British Methodist Episcopal Church	1978	13	2,000		9	9		
Buddhist Churches of Canada	1979	15	2,543		10	10		
Canadian Baptist Conference	**1981**	**60**	**3,761**	**3,050**	**45**	**45**	**60**	**4,800**
Canadian Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends	1980	32	1,100		None	None		
The Christian and Missionary Alliance in Canada	**1981**	**251**	**44,549**	**19,940**	**210**	**262**	**255**	**35,798**
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	**1981**	**38**	**4,310**	**2,939**	**30**	**53**	**38**	**1,145**
Christian Churches and Churches of Christ	**1981**	**69**	**5,035**	**5,035**	**63**	**112**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Christian Congregation	**1981**	**26**	**2,729**	**2,729**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**1,802**
Christian Reformed Church in North America	**1981**	**194**	**81,311**	**42,737**	**159**	**195**	**194**	**21,042**
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	**1981**	**51**	**2,881**	**2,881**	**32**	**43**	**49**	**3,443**
Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)	1979	58	2,314		102	108		
The Church of God of Prophecy of Canada	1980	26	1,431		25	26		
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Canada*	**1981**	**353**	**100,000**	**83,000**	**1,059**	**1,209**	**353**	**93,000**
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	**1981**	**11**	**543**	**283**	**6**	**9**	**11**	**591**
Church of the Nazarene	**1981**	**146**	**9,302**	**9,268**	**153**	**255**	**137**	**18,011**
Churches of Christ	**1981**	**133**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**125**	**125**	**115**	**6,600**
Conference of Mennonites in Canada	**1981**	**143**	**57,242**	**27,242**	**294**	**358**	**143**	**18,984**
Congregational Christian Churches in Ontario, The Conference of	**1981**	**5**	**287**	**287**	**5**	**8**	**5**	**197**
The Coptic Church in Canada	1977	5	2,200		5	6		
The Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church	**1981**	**13**	**8,287**	**8,287**	**8**	**12**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**

TABLE 1-D: CANADIAN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
Evangelical Baptist Churches of Canada, The Fellowship of	1981	418	54,000	54,000	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
The Evangelical Church in Canada	1981	42	3,786	3,786	41	70	42	4,855
The Evangelical Covenant Church of Canada	1981	23	1,236	1,236	20	22	20	1,700
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada	1981	324	83,519	59,585	199	306	212	12,987
Evangelical Mennonite Conference	1981	48	4,974	4,974	83	120	46	6,209
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference	1977	17	1,924		16	20		
Evangelical Mennonite Mission Conference	1982	24	2,563	2,519	21	50	23	3,012
Foursquare Gospel Church of Canada	1981	30	2,149	2,149	84	84	35	1,882
Free Methodist Church in Canada	1981	125	6,368	4,756	127	203	123	11,840
Free Will Baptists, Atlantic Canada Association of	1977	15	1,050		8	9		
General Church of the New Jerusalem in Canada	1982	3	540	340	4	7	3	80
The Gospel Missionary Association	1981	13	N.R.	N.R.	10	44	N.R.	N.R.
Greek Orthodox Diocese of Toronto	1977	41	220,000		41	41		
Independent Assemblies of God—Canada	1977	45	4,500		125	165		
Independent Holiness Church	1971	12	N.R.		12	13		
The Italian Pentecostal Church of Canada	1976	16	2,755		12	12		
Jehovah's Witnesses	1981	1,063	67,328	67,328	None	None	N.R.	N.R.
Jews	1977	112	305,000		N.R.	N.R.		
The Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	1981	12	2,802	2,323	6	13	3	108
Lutheran Church—Canada	1981	363	96,163	69,794	201	288	281	18,904
Lutheran Church in America—Canada Section	1981	333	121,575	89,748	220	373	270	18,818
Mennonite Brethren Churches of North America, Canadian Conference of the	1981	145	23,425	23,425	127	137	145	20,014
Mennonite Church (Canada)	1981	118	10,669	10,669	190	282	95	11,139
Metropolitan Community Churches, Universal Fellowship of	1982	8	1,400	400	5	5	N.R.	N.R.
The Missionary Church of Canada	1981	79	5,743	5,743	86	104	74	8,282
Moravian Church in America—Northern Province, Canadian District of the	1981	8	1,759	1,228	8	12	7	737
North American Baptist Conference	1981	106	16,333	16,333	102	147	113	12,709
Old Order Amish Church	1981	14	1,960	1,960	56	56	N.R.	N.R.
The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada	1981	969	134,662	134,662	N.R.	1,169	N.R.	N.R.
Pentecostal Assemblies of Newfoundland	1978	152	30,000		N.R.	165		
Plymouth Brethren (Also known as Christian Brethren)	1982	600	52,000	52,000	N.R.	250	N.R.	N.R.
Polish National Catholic Church	1977	11	6,000		11	12		
Presbyterian Church in America	1981	8	509	348	N.R.	12	N.R.	N.R.

TABLE 1-D: CANADIAN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS—Continued

Religious Body	Year Reported	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
The Presbyterian Church in Canada	**1981**	**1,040**	**164,127**	**164,127**	**N.R.**	**1,022**	**N.R.**	**46,228**
Reformed Church in Canada	**1981**	**26**	**6,933**	**3,776**	**25**	**41**	**28**	**2,040**
Reformed Doukhobors, Christian Community and Brotherhood of	**1982**	**1**	**2,250**	**2,250**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**173**
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	1980	83	12,529		1,048	1,048		
Rineland Mennonite Church	**1982**	**6**	**800**	**800**	**12**	**12**	**5**	**320**
The Roman Catholic Church in Canada	**1981**	**5,797**	**10,344,046**	**N.R.**	**7,413**	**12,631**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Romanian Orthodox Church in America (Canadian Parishes)	1972	19	16,000		19	19		
The Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America (Jackson, Mich.)	**1981**	**13**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**590**
Russian Orthodox Church in Canada, Patriarchal Parishes of the	**1982**	**24**	**8,000**	**5,000**	**5**	**7**	**2**	**46**
Serbian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and Canada, Diocese of Eastern America and Canada	**1981**	**11**	**13,084**	**1,255**	**11**	**14**	**10**	**376**
Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Canada	**1981**	**267**	**32,529**	**32,529**	**142**	**251**	**302**	**26,785**
Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada	1970	118	140,000		N.R.	75		
Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ (Orthodox Doukhobors in Canada)	1972	25	21,300		None	None		
Unitarian Universalist Association	**1982**	**46**	**4,695**	**4,695**	**13**	**24**	**30**	**1,127**
United Brethren in Christ, Ontario Conference	**1981**	**10**	**894**	**894**	**7**	**11**	**10**	**1,075**
The United Church of Canada	**1981**	**4,272**	**2,223,990**	**900,220**	**2,019**	**3,919**	**3,666**	**231,535**
United Pentecostal Church in Canada	**1982**	**145**	**23,000**	**23,000**	**N.R.**	**180**	**N.R.**	**N.R.**
The Wesleyan Church	**1981**	**78**	**5,192**	**4,679**	**58**	**112**	**78**	**12,767**
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	**1981**	**7**	**928**	**698**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**151**

* This data includes for the first time additional "other members" who have not been counted in previous reports.

TABLE 1-E: SUMMARY OF CANADIAN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT STATISTICS

Current statistics are those reported for the year 1982 or 1981. Non-current statistics are those for the years 1980 and earlier. Only current totals are provided in the categories: Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members; Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools; Total Enrollment.

	No. of Bodies	No. of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Full, Communicant or Confirmed Members	No. of Pastors Serving Parishes	Total No. of Clergy	No. of Sunday or Sabbath Schools	Total Enrollment
1983 Yearbook								
Current	59	22,721	14,928,826	2,675,183	16,075	29,086	9,712	840,981
Non-Current	23	928	834,204	N.R.	1,526	1,919	N.R.	N.R.
Totals	82	23,649	15,763,030		17,601	31,005		
1982 Yearbook								
Current	58	22,691	14,518,115	2,579,263	18,130	30,161	9,749	897,362
Non-Current	24	825	824,432	N.R.	475	916	N.R.	N.R.
Totals	82	23,516	15,342,547		18,605	31,077		

TABLE 1-G: CONSTITUENCY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

A separate tabulation has been made of the constituent bodies of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and is given below:

Religious Body	Year	Number of Churches	Inclusive Membership	Pastors Serving Parishes
African Methodist Episcopal Church	1981	6,200	2,210,000	6,050
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1980	6,020	1,134,176	6,491
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.	1980	5,817	1,607,541	3,954
The Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America	1977	110	152,000	120
Armenian Church of America, Diocese of the (including Diocese of California)	1979	66	450,000	45
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1981	4,296	1,173,135	4,033
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1981	2,883	786,707	2,483
Church of the Brethren	1981	1,064	170,267	N.R.
Community Churches, National Council of	1979	185	190,000	210
Coptic Orthodox Church	1980	25	100,000	22
The Episcopal Church	1981	7,234	2,767,440	7,474
Friends United Meeting	1981	532	60,084	319
General Convention, the Swedenborgian Church	1981	39	1,820	24
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America	1977	535	1,950,000	610
Hungarian Reformed Church in America	1978	29	10,500	24
Lutheran Church in America	1981	5,801	2,921,829	5,071
Moravian Church in America				
Northern Province	1981	96	33,122	92
Southern Province	1981	55	21,233	55
National Baptist Convention of America	1956	11,398	2,668,799	7,598
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.	1958	26,000	5,500,000	26,000
Orthodox Church in America	1978	440	1,000,000	457
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends	1967	202	(1965) 16,965	(1965) 23
Polish National Catholic Church of America	1960	162	282,411	141
The Presbyterian Church in the United States	1981	4,174	823,143	3,206
Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.	1967	655	521,892	N.R.
Reformed Church in America	1981	910	345,762	826
Russian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Patriarchal Parishes of the	1975	41	51,500	55
Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church for the U.S.A. and Canada	1981	77	95,000	61
Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch (Archdiocese of the U.S.A. and Canada)	1980	13	30,000	14
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America (Ecumenical Patriarchate)	1977	29	25,000	32
United Church of Christ	1981	6,443	1,726,244	4,677
The United Methodist Church	1980	38,417	9,519,407	20,558
The United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	1981	8,868	2,379,249	8,017
Total (32) bodies		138,815	40,725,026	108,742

TABLE 1-I: INCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP, 53 COMPILATIONS

The following are the figures reported on inclusive membership in religious bodies in the U.S. in 53 compilations, between 1890 and 1981 as reported in the Census of Religious Bodies, as indicated, and by private publications. For years omitted, no compilations were made.

1890	41,699,342	(CRB)[1]	1955	100 162,529	(YBAC)
1906	35,068,058	(CRB)	1956	103,224,954	(YBAC)
1916	41,926,852	(CRB)	1957	104,189,678	(YBAC)
1926	54,576,346	(CRB)	1958	109,557,741	(YBAC)
1931	59,268,764	(CH)[2]	1959	112,226,905	(YBAC)
1932	60,157,392	(CH)	1960	114,449,217	(YBAC)
1933	60,612,624	(CH)	1961	116,109,929	(YBAC)
1934	62,007,376	(CH)	1962	117,946,002	(YBAC)
1935	62,678,177	(CH)	1963	120,965,238	(YBAC)
1936	55,807,366	(CRB)	1964	123,307,449	(YBAC)
1936	63,221,996	(CH)	1965	124,682,422	(YBAC)
1937	63,848,094	(CH)	1966	125,778,656	(YBAC)
1938	64,156,895	(YBAC)[3]	1967	126,445,110	(YBAC)
1940	64,501,594	(YBAC)	1968	128,469,636	(YBAC)
1942	68,501,186	(YBAC)	1969	128,505,084	(YBAC)
1944	72,492,699	(YBAC)	1970	131,045,053	(YBAC)
1945	71,700,142*	(CH)	1971	131,389,642	(YBAC)
1946	73,673,182*	(CH)	1972	131,424,564	(YBAC)
1947	77,386,188	(CH)	1973	131,245,139	(YBAC)
1948	79,435,605	(CH)	1974	131,871,743	(YBAC)
1949	81,862,328	(CH)	1975	131,012,953	(YBACC)[4]
1950	86,830,490	(YBAC)	1976	131,897,539	(YBACC)
1951	88,673,005	(YBAC)	1977	131,812,470	(YBACC)
1952	92,277,129	(YBAC)	1978	133,388,776	(YBACC)
1953	94,842,845	(YBAC)	1979	133,469,690	(YBACC)
1954	97,482,611	(YBAC)	1980	134,816,943	(YBACC)
			1981	138,452,614	(YBACC)

Note: For certain other years *Christian Herald*, New York, published compilations of "communicant" or adult membership only. These totals are not included in the table because they are not comparable with the inclusive figures here noted.

[1] CRB—*Census of Religious Bodies*, Bureau of the Census, Washington.

[2] CH—*The Christian Herald*, New York.

[3] YBAC—*Yearbook of American Churches*, New York.

[4] YBACC—*Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*, New York.

*Including only bodies with over 50,000 members.

As a general record of the trends in church membership since 1890, the above table is very useful since it presents the results of fifty-three compilations made by various statisticians. It is the only record existing on church membership. Although the table follows a logical progression upwards over time, it is by no means without its faults.

There are certain qualifications relating to the above data that should be kept in mind. First of all, aggregate data on inclusive membership, while accounting for the bulk of church membership, is always incomplete. A small number of religious bodies do not have membership statistics. Further, some religious groups, but not many major ones, are excluded from these totals by virtue of the definitions used for a "religious body" by the various compilers of these data.

Secondly, the totals here reported are additions of both current and non-current data which is made necessary because not all religious bodies gather and report statistics each year yet all bodies in the total must be aggregated each year for sake of completeness.

Thirdly, definitions of inclusive membership vary from one religious body to another. Some count only full members and exclude probationary members, children, and those nominally related while other religious bodies include this wider grouping. Occasionally an individual body will go from the more restrictive to the more inclusive definition over time. A third category of religious bodies has no actual statistical records and only make estimates of inclusive membership which roughly parallel the ethnic and cultural community to which they relate.

Lastly, these compilations were made by three different organizations from data derived from the religious bodies themselves; the U.S. Bureau of the Census made five compilations, *The Christian Herald* made twelve, and the **Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches** (formerly Yearbook of American Churches), made thirty-six. Criteria for defining inclusive membership has not been completely standard over the 91-year period of these compilations.

2. CHURCH FINANCIAL STATISTICS AND RELATED DATA, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

For this edition of the **Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches,** complete financial data were supplied by 45 United States communions. The results are presented in the table entitled "Some Statistics of Church Finances—United States Churches." The data are complete for each communion in the three major categories of reporting. It will be noted that Total Contributions are the sum total of Total Congregational Finances and Total Benevolences.

Similarly, data were supplied by 32 Canadian church bodies. The information is included in the table "Some Statistics of Church Finances—Canadian Churches." Both the U.S. and Canadian data are current, and incomplete information submitted by denominations has been excluded from the tables.

A third table, "Summary Statistics of Church Finances," provides totals for the U.S. and Canadian bodies. The 45 U.S. bodies report total contributions of $9,990,386,218 and the 32 Canadian groups $546,536,403 (Canadian). It must be remembered however, that many of the Canadian groups are not wholly Canadian denominations but, rather, sections of denominations existing and headquartered in the U.S. Only 10 of the 32 bodies listed in the table "Some Statistics of Church Finances—Canadian Churches" are strictly Canadian denominations. Per capita contributions for full membership of U.S. communions amounted to $239.71 and for the Canadian bodies, $278.62 (Canadian). Benevolences as a percentage of total contributions amounted to 19.8 percent for the U.S. bodies and 23.7 percent for the Canadian.

Readers of the tables should be aware of the fact that the Canadian and U.S financial data appearing in this section are only a significant part of total contributions from members of all communions. Not all bodies in the U.S. and Canada gather church financial data centrally, and some have information but do not reveal it publicly. Additionally, little is known about other major segments of church financial income such as earned income, interest from investments, and bequests.

Comparisons between this year's aggregate financial data and those in previous editions of the **Yearbook** should not be made, since the same bodies do not report financial data each year. However, for an individual denomination, or groups of denominations, reporting annually over time, comparisons can be made.

Comparative data for ten major Protestant denominations in the U.S. among the 45 listed in this section show a total 1981 full membership of 24,674,239 or 145,280 fewer members than the same churches total for 1980. These members increased total giving in the ten denominations by 12.5 percent. When this is compared with a 8.9 percent inflation in the U.S. in 1981, the total effect is increased real income for these denominations. For Canada, comparative statistics for ten communions indicate a decrease in membership from 1980 to 1981 to a total of 1,279,705 and an increase in giving of $42,919,910 (Canadian) to a total of $361,063,168 (Canadian). Assuming an inflation rate in Canada of 12.5 percent for 1981, the total contributions of these ten communions show an increase, after inflation, of $3,152,003 (Canadian).

The other statistical charts and tables as well as the textual and bibliographical materials in the section present useful background information for interpreting church finances. The data are completely new and come from both Canadian and U.S. sources.

SOME STATISTICS OF CHURCH FINANCES

COMMUNION	Year	Full or* Confirmed Membership	Inclusive** Membership	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
				Total Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership
American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A	1980	1,607,541	1,607,541	$250,693,815	$155.95	$155.95
The American Lutheran Church	1981	1,758,452	2,346,207	426,258,226	242.40	181.68
Baptist General Conference	1981	127,622	127,622	65,331,939	511.76	511.76
Brethren in Christ Church	1981	13,993	16,201	8,522,568	609.06	526.05
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1981	772,466	1,173,135	242,895,893	314.44	207.05
Church of God General Conference, Oregon, IL	1981	5,981	5,981	2,191,298	366.38	366.38
Church of God (Anderson, Indiana)	1981	178,581	178,581	93,230,184	522.06	522.06
Church of the Brethren	1981	170,267	170,267	44,570,095	261.76	261.76
Church of the Lutheran Confession	1981	6,739	9,210	1,951,864	289.63	211.93
Church of the Nazarene	1981	490,852	492,203	234,704,637	478.15	476.85
Churches of God, General Conference	1981	34,773	34,773	10,697,267	307.63	307.63
Conservative Congregational Christian Conference	1981	25,011	25,011	10,881,037	435.05	435.05
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1981	91,665	97,599	20,730,071	266.15	212.40
The Episcopal Church	1981	1,930,690	2,767,440	697,816,298	361.43	252.15
Evangelical Congregational Church	1982	27,405	27,405	8,623,521	314.67	314.67
The Evangelical Covenant Church of America	1981	79,523	79,523	46,574,710	585.68	585.68
Evangelical Lutheran Churches, Association of	1981	84,365	109,434	24,976,729	296.06	228.24
Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1981	14,904	19,795	4,178,011	280.33	211.06
Evangelical Mennonite Church	1981	3,753	3,753	2,424,317	645.97	645.97
Friends United Meeting	1981	51,248	60,084	12,001,496	234.18	199.74
Full Gospel Assemblies International	1982	3,500	3,500	414,260	118.36	118.36
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches	1981	243,839	300,839	106,152,407	435.34	352.85
General Baptists (General Association of)	1981	75,028	75,028	17,289,130	230.43	230.43
The Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	1981	11,753	13,361	1,785,000	151.88	133.60
Lutheran Church in America	1981	2,173,558	2,921,829	487,162,808	224.13	166.73
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod	1981	1,983,196	2,636,715	516,251,508	260.31	195.75
Mennonite Brethren Churches, General Conference of	1981	17,065	17,065	8,412,189	492.95	492.95
Mennonite Church	1981	99,651	99,651	48,752,302	489.23	489.23
Mennonite Church, The General Conference	1981	36,644	36,644	12,778,000	348.71	348.71
Missionary Church, Inc.	1981	24,742	24,742	19,387,612	783.59	783.59
Moravian Church in America, Northern Province	1981	24,500	31,625	6,506,672	265.58	205.74
North American Baptist Conference	1981	43,146	43,146	19,933,889	462.00	462.00
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church	1981	11,889	17,108	7,322,434	615.90	428.01
Presbyterian Church in the United States	1981	823,143	823,143	305,553,177	371.20	371.20
Primitive Methodist Church, U.S.A.	1981	6,695	9,978	3,421,539	511.06	342.90
Reformed Church in America	1981	210,312	345,762	95,253,689	452.92	275.49
Reformed Episcopal Church	1980	6,200	6,200	1,500,000	241.94	241.94
Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference, USA and Canada	1980	5,008	5,008	1,265,508	252.70	252.70
Seventh-day Adventists	1981	588,536	588,536	430,926,177	732.20	732.20
Southern Baptist Convention	1981	13,782,644	13,782,644	2,779,993,685	201.70	201.70
United Church of Christ	1981	1,726,535	1,726,535	349,059,990	202.17	202.17
The United Methodist Church	1980	9,519,407	9,519,407	1,632,204,336	171.46	171.46
The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	1981	2,379,249	2,379,249	779,664,635	327.69	327.69
The Wesleyan Church	1981	92,903	103,712	63,823,980	687.00	615.40
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1981	311,351	410,268	86,317,495	277.23	210.38

*Full of Confirmed Membership refers to those with full, communicant, or confirmed status.
**Inclusive Membership refers to those who are full, communicant, or confirmed members, plus other members listed as baptized, nonconfirmed, or noncommunicant.

—UNITED STATES CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL FINANCES			BENEVOLENCES			
Total Congregational Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Total Benevolences	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Benevolences As a Percentage of Total Contributions
$213,560,656	$132.85	$132.85	$37,133,159	$23.10	$23.10	14.8%
330,155,588	187.75	140.72	96,102,638	54.65	40.96	22.6
53,499,259	419.20	419.20	11,832,680	92.72	92.72	18.1
6,781,857	484.66	418.61	1,740,711	124.40	107.44	20.4
211,828,751	274.22	180.57	31,067,142	40.22	26.48	12.8
1,788,298	299.00	299.00	403,000	67.38	67.38	18.4
78,322,907	438.58	438.58	14,907,277	83.48	83.48	15.9
31,641,019	185.83	185.83	12,929,076	75.93	75.93	29.0
1,574,101	233.58	170.91	377,763	56.05	41.02	19.4
203,145,992	413.86	412.73	31,558,645	64.29	64.12	13.5
8,822,164	253.70	253.70	1,875,103	53.93	53.93	17.5
8,456,804	338.48	338.48	2,415,233	96.57	96.57	22.2
17,225,308	187.92	176.49	3,504,763	38.23	35.91	16.9
596,611,729	310.05	216.30	99,204,569	51.38	35.85	14.2
6,686,607	251.36	251.36	1,734,914	63.31	63.31	20.1
37,884,792	476.40	476.40	8,689,918	109.28	109.28	18.7
22,213,958	263.31	202.99	2,762,771	32.75	25.25	11.1
3,461,387	232.25	174.86	716,624	48.08	36.20	17.2
1,515,975	403.94	403.94	908,342	242.03	242.03	37.5
9,551,765	186.38	158.97	2,449,731	47.80	40.77	20.4
323,450	92.41	92.41	90,830	25.95	25.95	21.9
87,464,895	358.70	290.73	18,687,512	76.64	62.12	17.6
15,816,060	210.80	210.80	1,473,070	19.63	19.63	8.5
1,585,000	134.86	118.63	200,000	17.02	13.36	11.2
404,300,509	186.01	138.37	82,862,299	38.12	28.36	17.0
429,910,406	216.78	163.05	86,341,102	43.54	32.75	16.7
5,273,655	309.03	309.03	3,138,534	183.92	183.92	37.3
31,304,278	314.14	314.14	17,448,024	175.09	175.09	35.8
6,797,000	185.49	185.49	5,981,000	163.22	163.22	46.8
16,436,080	664.38	664.38	2,949,532	119.21	119.21	15.2
5,675,495	231.65	179.46	831,177	33.93	26.28	12.8
15,513,286	359.55	359.55	4,420,403	102.45	102.45	22.2
5,939,983	499.62	347.20	1,382,451	116.28	80.81	18.9
244,777,853	297.37	297.37	60,775,324	73.83	73.83	19.9
2,919,639	436.09	292.60	501,900	74.97	50.30	14.7
77,044,709	366.34	222.83	18,208,980	86.58	52.66	19.1
1,200,000	193.55	193.55	300,000	48.39	48.39	20.0
1,013,398	202.36	202.36	252,110	50.34	50.34	19.9
133,088,131	226.13	226.13	297,838,046	506.07	506.07	69.1
2,336,062,506	169.49	169.49	443,931,179	32.21	32.21	16.0
300,730,591	174.18	174.18	48,329,399	27.99	27.99	13.9
1,271,637,950	135.58	135.58	360,566,386	37.87	37.87	22.1
651,863,577	273.98	273.98	127,801,058	53.71	53.71	16.4
52,376,732	563.78	505.02	11,447,248	123.22	110.38	17.9
68,056,396	218.58	165.87	18,261,099	58.65	44.51	21.2

SOME STATISTICS OF CHURCH FINANCES

COMMUNION	Year	Full or* Confirmed Membership	Inclusive** Membership	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS[a] Total Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership
The Anglican Church of Canada	1981	579,150	915,714	$107,726,764	$ 186.01	$117.64
Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec	1981	32,457	45,218	18,462,432	568.82	408.30
Baptist General Conference	1981	2,754	2,754	2,033,649	738.43	738.43
The Bible Holiness Movement	1982	388	538	107,814	277.87	200.39
Brethren in Christ Church	1981	2,455	2,978	1,614,575	657.67	542.16
The Canadian Baptist Conference	1981	3,050	3,761	2,211,500	725.08	588.00
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	1981	2,939	4,910	1,423,940	484.50	290.01
The Christian and Missionary Alliance in Canada	1981	19,940	44,549	32,101,037	1,609.88	720.58
Church of the Nazarene	1981	9,268	9,302	5,892,255	635.76	633.44
Congregational Christian Churches in Ontario, Conference of	1981	267	267	170,611	638.99	638.99
Evangelical Church in Canada	1981	3,766	3,766	2,374,691	630.56	630.56
The Evangelical Covenant Church of Canada	1981	1,236	1,236	1,083,533	876.65	876.65
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada	1981	59,585	83,519	11,417,730	191.62	136.71
Foursquare Gospel Church of Canada	1981	2,149	2,149	2,081,611	968.64	968.64
Free Methodist Church in Canada	1981	4,756	6,368	5,406,446	1,136.76	849.00
The Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	1981	2,323	2,602	265,000	114.07	101.84
Lutheran Church—Canada	1981	62,510	85,168	17,225,510	275.56	202.25
Lutheran Church in America—Canada Section	1981	89,746	121,575	20,461,100	227.99	168.30
Mennonite Brethren Churches, Canadian Conference of	1981	23,425	23,425	19,212,898	820.18	820.18
Mennonite Church (Canada)	1981	10,669	10,669	6,008,080	563.13	563.13
Mennonites in Canada, Conference of	1981	27,242	57,242	11,225,799	412.06	196.11
The Missionary Church of Canada	1981	5,743	5,743	5,550,567	966.49	966.49
Moravian Church in America, Northern Province, Canadian District of	1981	1,228	1,759	766,180	623.93	435.57
North American Baptist Conference	1981	16,333	16,333	13,577,478	831.29	831.29
The Presbyterian Church in Canada	1981	164,127	164,127	38,676,576	235.65	235.65
Reformed Church in Canada	1981	3,778	6,933	2,432,085	643.74	350.80
Seventh-day Adventist Church in Canada	1981	32,529	32,529	30,045,410	923.65	923.65
Union d'Eglises Baptistes Françaises au Canada	1981	793	2,000	301,000	379.57	150.50
United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces	1981	63,981	63,981	18,874,578	295.00	295.00
The United Church of Canada	1981	727,588	1,500,856	162,572,996	223.44	108.32
The Wesleyan Church	1981	4,679	5,192	4,902,200	1,047.70	944.18
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1981	698	928	330,358	473.29	355.99

[a]Although most denominations reported Canadian dollars for this table, certain denominations reported U.S. dollars. In order to standardize these amounts, U.S. dollars were multiplied by 1.198, a factor which represents the average differential in exchange rates in 1981. Thus the totals are all expressed in Canadian dollar amounts.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

	Total Bodies	Full or* Confirmed Membership	Inclusive** Membership	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS Total Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership
United States Communions	45	41,676,327	45,273,480	$9,990,386,216	$239.71	$220.66
Canadian Communions[b]	32	1,961,552	3,228,091	546,536,403	278.62	169.31

*Full or Confirmed Membership refers to those with full, communicant, or confirmed status.
**Inclusive Membership refers to those who are full, communicant, or confirmed members, plus other members baptized, nonconfirmed, or noncommunicant.

—CANADIAN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL FINANCES			BENEVOLENCES			
Total Congregational Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Total Benevolences	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Benevolences As a Percentage of Total Contributions
$83,906,295	$144.88	$91.63	$23,820,469	$41.13	$26.01	22.1%
15,715,162	484.18	347.54	2,747,270	84.64	60.76	14.9
1,783,429	647.57	647.57	250,220	90.86	90.86	12.3
53,227	137.18	98.93	54,587	140.68	101.46	50.6
1,286,649	524.91	432.72	325,926	132.76	109.44	20.2
1,992,000	653.11	529.64	219,500	71.97	58.36	9.9
1,275,677	434.05	259.81	148,263	50.45	30.20	10.4
25,465,052	1,277.08	571.62	6,635,985	332.80	148.96	20.7
5,408,209	583.53	581.40	484,046	52.23	52.04	8.2
139,924	524.06	524.06	30,687	114.93	114.93	18.0
1,696,687	450.53	450.53	678,004	180.03	180.03	28.6
861,451	696.97	696.97	222,082	179.68	179.68	20.5
9,275,555	155.67	111.06	2,142,175	35.95	25.65	18.8
1,986,810	924.53	924.53	94,801	44.11	44.11	4.6
4,205,188	884.18	660.36	1,201,258	252.58	188.64	22.2
230,000	99.01	88.39	35,000	15.06	13.45	13.2
12,567,147	201.04	147.56	4,658,363	74.52	54.69	27.0
16,927,309	188.61	139.23	3,533,791	39.38	29.07	17.3
12,158,855	519.05	519.05	7,054,043	301.13	301.13	36.7
4,103,741	384.64	384.64	1,904,339	178.49	178.49	31.7
5,901,998	216.65	103.11	5,323,801	195.43	93.00	47.4
4,573,433	796.35	796.35	977,134	170.14	170.14	17.6
664,909	541.46	378.00	101,271	82.47	57.57	13.2
9,967,260	610.25	610.25	3,610,198	221.04	221.04	26.6
32,144,026	195.85	195.85	6,532,550	39.80	39.80	16.9
2,022,985	535.46	291.79	409,100	108.28	59.01	16.8
7,747,344	238.17	238.17	22,298,066	685.48	685.48	74.2
262,000	330.39	131.00	39,000	49.18	19.50	13.0
16,506,250	257.99	257.99	2,368,328	37.01	37.01	12.6
131,994,450	181.41	87.95	30,578,546	42.03	20.37	16.8
4,023,391	859.86	774.92	878,809	187.82	169.26	17.9
258,460	370.29	278.51	71,898	103.00	77.48	21.8

OF CHURCH FINANCES

CONGREGATIONAL FINANCES			BENEVOLENCES			
Total Congregational Contributions	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Total Benevolences	Per Capita Full or Confirmed Membership	Per Capita Inclusive Membership	Benevolences As a Percentage of Total Contributions
$8,014,053,496	$192.29	$177.01	$1,976,332,722	$47.42	$43.65	19.8%
417,106,893	212.64	129.21	129,429,510	65.98	40.10	23.7

(b)Shown in Canadian dollars

TOTAL GIVING IN 1981, CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS (In Billions)

Contributions			Distributions		
		Percent of Total			Percent of Total
Individuals	$44.51	83.0%	Religion	$24.85	46.3%
Bequests	3.49	6.5	Education	7.49	14.0
Corporations	3.00	5.6	Health & Hospitals	7.36	13.8
Foundations	2.62	4.9	Social Welfare	5.32	9.9
			Arts & Humanities	3.35	6.2
			Civic & Public	1.54	2.9
			Other	3.71	6.9

Total giving by Americans amounted to $53.62 billion during 1981, an increase of 12.3% over the $47.74 billion contributed in 1980, according to *Giving USA: 1982 Annual Report*, published by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, New York. The AAFRC said "the overall increase was the highest year-to-year jump ever recorded and it represented the first time in three years that charitable giving outpaced inflation.

"During 1981, as in past years, giving to religion was far above that to any other philanthropic category. Last year it reached a total of $24.85 billion, a jump of 12.2 percent in one year. As a portion of all giving in the United States, contributions to religion represented 46.3 percent."

CANADIAN PER TAXPAYER CHARITABLE DONATIONS, IN DOLLARS, AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME ASSESSED, FOR CANADA AND EACH PROVINCE, 1980.

	Donations in Dollars	Donations as % of Income Assessed
CANADA	$70.61	0.52%
Newfoundland	56.23	0.56
Prince Edward Island	73.92	0.75
Nova Scotia	65.36	0.58
New Brunswick	89.90	0.85
Quebec	29.53	0.23
Ontario	84.09	0.60
Manitoba	88.42	0.76
Saskatchewan	108.59	0.83
Alberta	93.93	0.60
British Columbia	79.36	0.52
Yukon	47.53	0.30
Northwest Territories	47.57	0.35

Source: Preliminary Taxation Statistics for 1980. Ottawa: Revenue Canada, Taxation, 1982.

RECIPIENTS OF GIVING, 1955-1981
(In Billions of Dollars)

	Religion	Education	Social Services	Health & Hospitals	Arts & Humanities	Civic & Public	Other
1955	$ 3.33	$ .733	$1.53	$ .596	$ .199	$ .075	$ .197
1956	3.75	.637	1.42	.920	.142	.070	.142
1957	4.02	.868	1.50	1.01	.159	.079	.254
1958	4.15	.977	1.47	1.14	.163	.082	.160
1959	4.56	1.34	1.43	1.15	.197	.090	.183
1960	4.79	1.50	1.41	1.13	.188	.094	.282
1961	5.01	1.57	1.47	1.18	.195	.098	.297
1962	5.25	1.68	1.57	1.36	.210	.112	.298
1963	5.58	1.93	1.71	1.48	.225	.114	.341
1964	5.91	2.05	1.69	1.45	.205	.157	.598
1965	6.51	2.26	1.86	1.46	.226	.173	.797
1966	7.06	2.35	1.91	2.07	.376	.230	.701
1967	7.40	2.45	1.89	2.82	.379	.231	.610
1968	8.22	2.93	2.11	3.02	.404	.228	.648
1969	8.85	3.17	2.54	3.23	.548	.391	.842
1970	9.30	3.24	2.88	3.40	.623	.415	.892
1971	9.98	3.56	2.92	3.65	.916	.594	1.22
1972	10.02	3.66	2.99	3.77	.930	.650	1.28
1973	10.52	4.10	3.06	4.15	1.25	.610	1.91
1974	11.94	4.14	3.12	4.29	1.30	.770	2.15
1975	12.91	3.95	3.14	4.42	1.72	.890	2.65
1976	14.22	4.49	3.16	4.85	2.31	1.07	2.44
1977	16.93	4.75	3.52	4.90	2.27	1.17	2.48
1978	18.45	5.56	3.97	5.48	2.50	1.18	2.54
1979	20.14	5.99	4.35	5.95	2.70	1.20	2.94
1980	22.15	6.68	4.73	6.49	2.96	1.36	3.37
1981	24.85	7.49	5.32	7.36	3.35	1.54	3.71

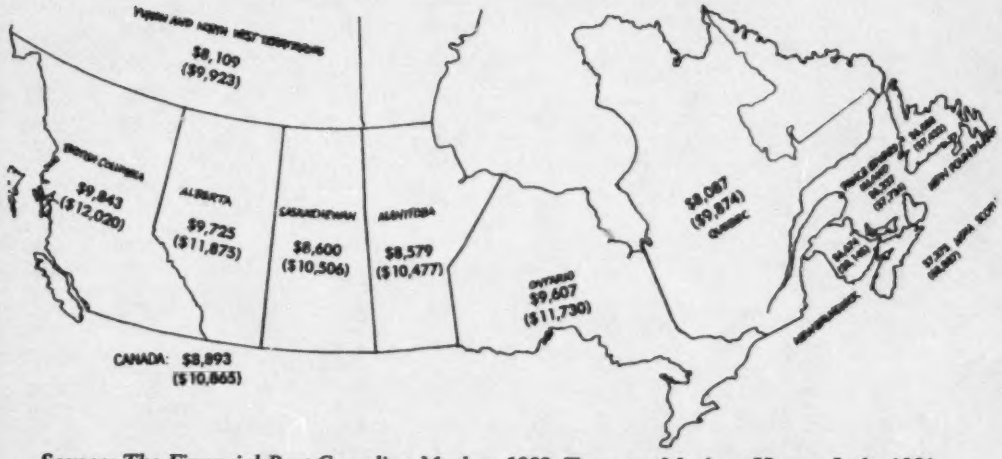
Source: *Giving USA: 1982 Annual Report*, New York, American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, p. 36.

FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1981

Total money income	Families		Unrelated Individuals	
	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution
Total	61,019	100.00	27,714	100.00
Under $2,000 - 4,999	3,549	5.82	7,572	27.32
$5,000 - 9,999	7,003	11.48	7,247	26.15
$10,000 - 14,999	8,264	13.54	4,950	17.86
$15,000 - 19,999	7,671	12.57	3,157	11.39
$20,000 - 24,999	7,667	12.56	2,020	7.29
$25,000 - 29,999	6,808	11.16	1,282	4.63
$30,000 - 34,999	5,536	9.07	581	2.10
$35,000 - 39,999	4,134	6.77	571	2.06
$40,000 - 49,999	4,966	8.14		
$50,000 - over	5,432	8.90	333	1.20
Median Income	$22,388		$9,138	
Mean Income	$25,838		$11,987	

Source: Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 134, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1981 (Advance Data From the March 1982 Current Population Survey)," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1982, Table 6, p. 12. After adjustment for inflation, median family income declined by 3.5 percent between 1980 and 1981. This compares with a 5.5 percent drop between 1979 and 1980. Real median income for white families ($23,520) and black families $13,270) declined in 1981, while real median income for Spanish families ($16,400) stayed about the same. Decline in real median family income occurred in three of four regions of the U.S. Only in the Northeast did it remain at about the 1980 level.

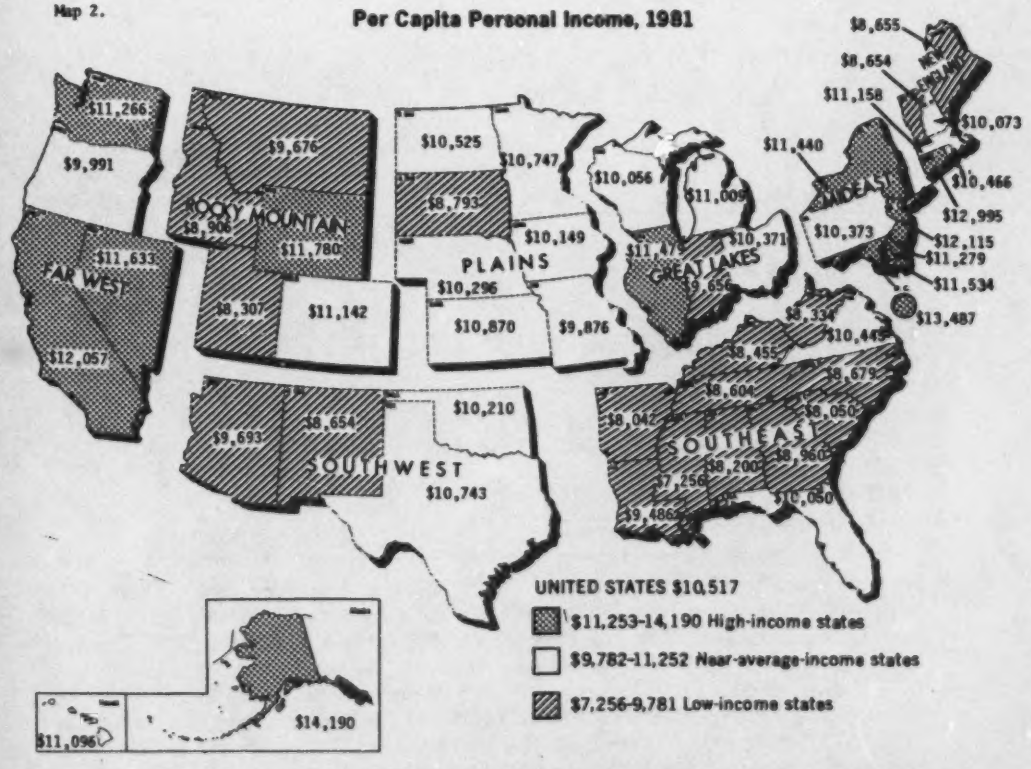
CANADIAN PER CAPITA PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME IN DOLLARS, 1981, WITH 1983 PROJECTIONS, BY PROVINCE



Source: The Financial Post Canadian Markets 1982. Toronto: Maclean Hunter Ltd., 1981.
Note: On the above map, the 1983 income projections are presented in parentheses.

Map 2.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1981



Source: "U.S. Department of Commerce News," Bureau of Economic Analysis BEA 82-23. Washington, D.C. 20230.

BEST AVAILABLE CO

PRETAX INCOME IN 1982 NECESSARY TO EQUAL 1970 AFTERTAX PURCHASING POWER

1970 PRETAX INCOME	$5,000	$10,000	$15,000	$25,000	$50,000
Less: Federal income tax	238	986	1,854	3,987	11,982
Less: Social Security tax	240	374	374	374	374
Equals: Income after Federal taxes	4,522	8,640	12,772	20,639	37,644
1982 NECESSARY PRETAX INCOME	$11,426	$23,425	$35,855	$60,938	$122,873
Less: Federal income tax	522	2,484	5,047	12,491	36,298
Less: Social Security tax	766	1,569	2,171	2,171	2,171
Less: Amount to cover inflation since 1970	5,616	10,732	15,865	25,637	46,760
Equals: Income after federal taxes, in 1970 dollars	4,522	8,640	12,772	20,639	37,644

Source: *Economic Road Maps*, Nos. 1924-1925, April, 1982. The Conference Board, 845 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

The above data indicate, among other things, that to obtain an income after federal taxes of $12,772 (in 1970 dollars) in 1982, pretax income of $35,855 would be necessary, whereas in 1970 it took only $15,000. The amount to cover inflation alone since 1970 is $15,865.

Note: "Federal income and social security taxes are computed for a married couple, only one of whom works, with two children. No allowance is made for any other taxes."

UNITED STATES PERSONAL CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURES, 1978 and 1981 (In Billions of Dollars)

	1978	1981	Increase
Food and Tobacco[1]	$293.9	$398.4	35.6%
Clothing, Accessories, Jewelry	108.2	136.4	26.1
Personal Care	19.3	24.6	27.5
Housing	209.6	295.3	40.9
Household Operations	184.6	256.4	38.9
Medical Care Expenses	126.4	194.6	54.0
Personal Business	72.6	99.8	37.5
Transportation	198.1	260.8	31.7
Recreation	89.5	117.2	30.9
Private Education and Research	20.5	29.3	42.9
Religious and Welfare Activities	19.1	25.4	33.0
Foreign Travel and Other, Net[2]	4.7	4.9	4.3
Total	1,346.5	1843.1	36.9

[1]Expenditures for Alcoholic Beverages, included in this category, amounted to $34.9 billion in 1978 and $46.2 billion in 1981, an increase of 32.4 percent. Tobacco product expenditures over the four-year period rose from $18.0 billion to $23.1 billion, an increase of 28.3 percent.

[2]This is the net of cost of foreign travel plus expenditures abroad by a U.S. resident less expenditures by aliens and personal remittances.

Source: Adapted from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1982, Table 2.4—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditures.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION ON PER CAPITA GIVING 1961-1981

Constant H. Jacquet, Jr.
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National Council of Churches

Somewhere between 38 and 52 religious bodies have been able to supply annually complete financial data on total contributions received. Total contributions are the sum of all benevolences plus all congregational finances. Representing roughly 20 percent of the total number of U.S. denominations and 30 percent of total U.S. membership reported to the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*, giving to these bodies is approximately 40 percent of total church contributions in the U.S. in any given year.

At least four reasons why more denominations do not supply statistical data on church finances are: 1) the desire to keep the information confidential, 2) a belief that there are biblical restrictions against this type of accounting, 3) a lack of adequate statistical programs in denominations to report accurate membership and financial data, and 4) denominational polities that do not require full reporting to a central office.

The fragmentary information currently received, however, provides a good "sample" that helps to determine what is happening in the area of U.S. church contributions. It should be remembered that these are agregate data and the experiences of individual denominations may vary from what is presented here.

Organized religion, like other privately financed agencies, is on the whole, struggling with powerful forces of inflation in the U.S. Although the dollar amounts of giving have increased from $69.00 per capita full member in 1961 to $239.71 in 1981, and increase of 247 percent, in constant 1967 dollars the increase is only from $77.01 in 1961 to $88.00 in 1981, an increase in real terms of only 14.3 percent. Therefore, much education and action in the area of stewardship has been necessary to defend the financial structure of organized religion.

DENOMINATIONAL PER CAPITA FULL MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS, AND ADJUSTED TO 1967 DOLLARS, 1961–1981

Year	No. of Denoms.	Per Capita Full Member	Constant 1967 Dollars
1961	46	$69.00	$77.01
1962	42	68.76	75.89
1963	41	69.87	76.19
1964	41	72.04	77.55
1965	38	77.75	82.38
1966		(Not Reported)	
1967		(Not Reported	
1968	52	95.31	91.47
1969	48	99.68	90.78
1970	45	96.84	83.27
1971	42	103.94	85.69
1972	39	$110.29	$88.02
1973	40	118.16	88.77
1974	44	127.16	86.09
1975	43	138.54	85.94
1976	43	149.07	87.43
1977	45	159.33	87.78
1978	42	176.37	90.26
1979	44	197.44	90.82
1980	40	213.41	86.47
1981	45	239.71	88.00

SELECTED AVERAGE CANADIAN EXPENDITURES, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR 16 CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1978 (ALL FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS)

	All Classes	Under $6,000	$6,000-7,999	$ 8,000-11,999	$12,000-15,999	$16,000-19,999	$20,000-24,999	$25,000-29,999	$30,000-34,999	$35,000 and over
Total Expenditures	$20,327	$5,428	$7,840	$10,579	$14,608	$18,178	$21,721	$26,374	$29,158	$40,984
Selected Items:										
Shelter	16.9%	31.4%	27.2%	22.8%	18.9%	17.8%	16.9%	15.9%	15.5%	13.3%
Food	16.5	26.3	24.7	21.2	18.7	18.0	17.0	15.3	15.0	13.2
Transportation	11.5	5.6	9.3	10.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.1
Clothing	6.7	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.2
Recreation	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.1
Security (e.g. Savings Insurance)	4.5	.7	1.2	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.9
Alcoholic Beverages	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
Cigarettes & Tobacco	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	.8
Reading	.6	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Charitable Gifts:										
Religious Organizations	.4	.6	.6	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4
Other Organizations	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2

Source: *Family Expenditure in Canada, Vol. 2: Major Urban Centres; Sixteen Cities, 1978.* Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1981, Catalogue No. 62-550. Adapted from Table 20.

It is interesting to note that although those in Canada with higher family income give more in dollar amounts, in terms of percentages, the poorer families give more proportionately.

There is evidence that this is also true in the United States and, further, that a higher percentage of family income is given to religious organizations in the United States than in Canada.

3. SOME TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

This year, this section of the **Yearbook** contains an article on VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA: SOME RECENT FINDINGS. This is followed by the "1982 Official Catholic Data" and "Trends in Seminary Enrollment."

VOLUNTEERING IN AMERICA: SOME RECENT FINDINGS*

Volunteering in America has always played a significant part in charitable activities and has been the subject of many studies over the years. Recently, a significant addition to this knowledge of the voluntary sector appeared with the issuance of "Americans Volunteer—1981," a study commissioned by Independent Sector and carried out by the Gallup Organization.

Purposes and Definitions

The purpose of the study according to Gallup was "to determine the number of people who volunteer, the kinds of volunteer work people are involved in, the amount of time devoted to volunteer work and reasons for volunteering or not volunteering." Volunteer work was defined as "working in some way to help others for no monetary pay." This work could be done with an organization and would include work done in an institution, such as a hospital, or privately, such as helping one's elderly neighbor regularly. "Volunteer work," Gallup notes, "would not include membership in a volunteer group if no work were actually done. Nor would it include working in a cooperative . . . where, although there is no direct monetary pay, there is monetary compensation through lowered cost of the service." For this study, Gallup conducted personal in-home interviews of a national sample of people 14 years of age and older during the period March 13-23, 1981.

Profile of Volunteers

"Americans Volunteer—1981" indicated that 52 percent of American adults volunteered and an almost equal proportion of teenagers during the year March 1980—March 1981. The proportion of the population volunteering in a more structured pattern, as opposed to those who volunteered only in an informal way, amounted to 47 percent of the adult population.

The largest number of people volunteer in the area of religious activities—19 percent, 12 percent in health, 12 percent in education, and informal activities done without organizational connection amounted to 23 percent. Those most likely to volunteer came from the upper socioeconomic group—63 percent of people with annual household income of $20,000 or more, and 63 percent of people with some college education. Others slightly more likely to volunteer were women, people under the age of 55, employed persons, people with children at home, suburban and rural residents, and people in larger households.

Volunteers in the Religious Area

Looking at some of the results in detail, the largest category of volunteers donated time to religious activities during the period March 1980–March 1981. Nineteen percent of all adults and 20 percent of teens worked in this area. Functions with-

*This is a description of the contents of "Americans Volunteer—1981" plus additional materials prepared by Independent Sector computing the dollar value of volunteer time as presented in "Americans Volunteer—1981", an Independent Sector Summary Report, available from Independent Sector, 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The full report, from which some materials were taken for this summary, is also entitled "Americans Volunteer—1981" and is available from the above source at $15.00.

in religion to which volunteers gave time were: ushering 3 percent for adults (6 percent for teens), choir 3 percent (5 percent), Sunday School 7 percent (7 percent), fund-raising 3 percent (2 percent), other functions 8 percent (5 percent).

Sixteen percent of adult men volunteered as compared with 22 percent of adult women. The percentage of volunteers in the religious area at various age groups was fairly steady up to age 44, but after that the percentage declines significantly. In terms of race, 19 percent of whites and 22 percent of blacks volunteered in the area of religion. According to marital status, 21 percent of married, 20 percent of single and 11 percent of divorced persons were giving time to religious activities. Twenty-one percent of employed persons and 17 percent of unemployed were involved. Those with household incomes above $10,000 gave proportionately more volunteer time than those with incomes below $10,000. Similarly, the higher the educational attainment, the larger proportion of volunteers. Having children under 18 years of age in the house did not deter volunteering. Twenty-one percent of those with children under 18 in the home volunteered as opposed to 17 percent with no children under 18 years of age.

On a regional basis, a higher percentage of religious volunteers were found in the Midwest (24 percent) and South (21 percent) than in the East (16 percent) or the West (15 percent). Religious volunteers are more prevalent in non-SMSA areas than in the suburbs or metropolitan areas. The highest percentage of volunteers working in religious activities were Protestant (22 percent) followed by Jews (21 percent) and then by Catholics (14 percent).

Volunteers in General

According to the findings of the Gallup Organization, 69 percent of persons spent either no time or less than an average of one hour on volunteer activity in the past three months, whereas 31 percent spent an average of two hours or more per week.

Volunteers made financial contributions to charity more often than non-volunteers, 91 percent and 66 percent respectively.

Among adults volunteering in the past year, the largest proportion (44 percent) became involved because they were asked by someone if they would volunteer. Other reasons for becoming involved in volunteer activity were: having a family member or friend involved in the activity (29 percent), through participation in a group or organization (31 percent). One person in four (25 percent) sought out the activity on his own and only 6 percent first volunteered as the result of an ad or the media.

Volunteers were asked why they *first* became involved in the activities they currently participate in and why they continued to participate and the answers to these two questions are quite similar. To both, the largest proportion of volunteers mentioned wanting to do something useful; interest in the activity; enjoying the work/feeling needed; having a child, relative, or friend who was involved in or could benefit from the activity; and religious concerns. It is not true, however, that the reasons for first volunteering are always the same as reasons for continuing to volunteer. This is particularly true for people who first volunteered to gain job

experience, only 37 percent are continuing to do volunteers work to gain job experience, 64 percent of this group are continuing to do the volunteer work because they are interested, and 67 percent because they enjoy doing something that is useful and helps other people. On the other hand, large proportions of people who first volunteered because they thought they would enjoy the work (63 percent), because they wanted to do something useful (77 percent), for religious reasons (79 percent) and because they were interested in the work (72 percent) continued to do the volunteer work for the same reasons they gave for first volunteering. But in each case there are also other reasons for continuing to do volunteer work.

The study also revealed that the pool of people who volunteer changes over time. When volunteers were asked whether they do more, less or about the same amount of work today as they did three years ago, 36 said more, 30 percent less, and 30 percent the same. When all adults were asked whether they were involved in any volunteer activity three years ago they no longer do today, 21 percent responded affirmatively. Among the reasons frequently offered for no longer participating were: volunteer became too busy to continue (33 percent), private, personal reasons (18 percent), that the project was completed (11 percent), and that the volunteer moved (12 percent). Some mentioned that they began working at a paying job (10 percent), that the family friend or relative was no longer involved (8 percent) and that they had lost interest (9 percent).

In the period 1980-81, one person in five was asked to do some kind of volunteer work that they have not done. The most frequently mentioned reasons are: lack of time or too busy (46 percent), health problems (14 percent), lack of interest (18 percent) and lack of time because of paid job (8 percent).

Dollar Value of Volunteer Time

An analysis by Independent Sector of the dollar value of volunteer time placed it at $64.5 billion a year. It was estimated that 84 million Americans volunteer 8.4 billion hours a year in the typical categories of voluntary work such as advocacy, direct services and fund raising. Of this total, 76 million *adults* contribute an average of 102 hours each, or an estimated total of 7.8 billion hours a year. The total for adults was broken down by education level as follows: adults with a grammar school education volunteer 206.2 million hours a year, high-school educational adults 2.4 billion hours, and those with a college education, 5.2 billion hours. The number of hours volunteered multiplied by the average hourly wage for these three groups equals $62.2 billion, the estimated dollar value of adult volunteer time.

Teenage volunteering provides the balance of the dollar value of volunteer time. A total of 7.7 million persons between the ages of 14 and 17 volunteer. This figure, when multiplied by the minimum wage and the average number of hours volunteered, sets the dollar value for youth volunteer time at $2.2 billion a year.

Table 1 provides cost equivalents of volunteer time by service category and accounts for the $64.5 billion of time estimated to have been donated by adults and teens.

TABLE 1: COST EQUIVALENT OF VOLUNTEER TIME OF ADULTS AND TEENS BY SERVICE CATEGORY
(In Billions of Dollars)

Service Category	Cost Equivalent	Percent
Health	$ 8.7	14%
Education	8.4	13
Justice	.7	1
Citizenship	4.7	7
Recreation	5.3	8
Social/Welfare	3.2	5
Community	4.3	7
Religion	13.7	21
Political	4.6	7
Arts and Culture	2.2	4
Work-Related	4.0	6
General Fund-Raising	4.7	7
Total	$64.5	100%

The total of $64.5 billion of volunteer time is 50 percent higher than the amount individuals contribute in actual dollars to causes of their choice. In 1980, for example, giving by individuals was estimated at $40 billion so the combination of contributed time and dollars by individuals was approximately $105 billion.

Scope of Volunteer and Philanthropic Activity

In order to gain an even fuller picture of the scope of philanthropic and voluntary activity in the United States, Independent Sector added to the above $105 billion the amounts contributed through bequests and by corporations and foundations and the total of other income received by voluntary organizations such as government grants and tuition fees.

It was noted by the Independent Sector that in 1980, bequests totaled $2.86 billion, corporate contributions were $2.55 billion, and foundations were $2.40 billion. Therefore, the total of all contributions, including individuals, was $47.74 billion. All other income to voluntary organizations such as user fees and government grants was approximately $80 billion. Table 2, below, summarizes the total income of voluntary organizations in 1980.

TABLE 2: TOTAL INCOME OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN 1980
(In Billions of Dollars)

Total contributions from all sources	$47.74
Dollar value of contributed time	64.50
User fees, government grants, other income	80.00
Total	$192.24

THE 1981 OFFICIAL CATHOLIC DATA

Catholics in the 50 States, including all families of the defense forces both at home and abroad, and diplomatic and other services abroad, now number 51,207,579, according to **The Official Catholic Directory** for 1982, issued by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, New York. The new total represents a increase over last year of 757,737.

The Official Catholic Directory for 1982, containing over 1,599 pages, is in its 150th printing, and sells for $60.00.

Archdioceses and Dioceses

There are now 33 Archdioceses in the United States, with a Catholic population of 21,559,373, and 141 Dioceses recording a Catholic population of 29,648,206—for a total Catholic population of 51,207,579. Information is available for the first time on the newly established Dioceses of San Jose, formed out of San Francisco, and Metuchen, formed out of Trenton.

Chicago remains the largest Archdiocese with a Catholic population of 2,374,138, followed by Los Angeles, 2,303,560. Over one million are Boston, 1,913,827; New York, 1,839,000; Philadelphia, 1,386,247; Newark, 1,374,484; and Detroit, 1,259,807. Brooklyn continues as the largest Diocese, with a Catholic population of 1,259,807, followed by Rockville Centre, reporting 1,042,280. In addition, eight Archdioceses and five Dioceses reported Catholic populations of over one-half million.

Eleven Dioceses reported no change in Catholic populations, and forty-four reflected decreases. Advances were reported by 118 Sees. The largest increases have been noted in Corpus Christi, 130,750; Brownsville, 76,792; Los Angeles, 72,380; Miami, 59,902; and Detroit, 57,676. The largest decreases were noted in Boston, 103,123; San Diego, 22,957; Lansing, 20,268; Fargo, 14,662; Chicago, 12,184; New Orleans, 11,136; and Austin, 10,566.

Hierarchy and Clergy

The 1982 **Directory** lists 357 members of the Hierarchy—a decrease of three over the 360 listed a year ago.

A decrease of 313, brings the total of ordained priests to 58,085; there are now 35,513, or 114 fewer Diocesan or Secular priests, and 22,572 Religious Order priests, a decrease of 119. Permanent Deacons, numbering 736, were added during the past year to the 4,725 recorded in 1981, to bring the current total to 5,471, for a total of 63,556 clergy. Professed religious personnel include 7,880 Brothers, a decrease of 86, and 121,370 Sisters, representing a decrease of 1,283.

	1952	*1962*	*1972*	*1982*
Priests	44,459	55,581	57,421	58,085
Deacons	—	—	—	5,471
Brothers	7,975	11,502	9,740	7,880
Sisters	156,696	173,351	146,914	121,370

The **Directory** reports 18,060 parishes with resident pastors, an increase of 19, and 843 parishes without resident clergy, an increase of 55, for a record total of 18,903 Catholic parishes in the 50 States—up 74. Also listed are 3,777 Missions—down 23; 1,597 Stations—up 38; and 8,327 Chapels—down 304.

Educational Institutions

There are a total of 10,089 separate educational institutions—96 fewer than reported in 1981. Included are 86 diocesan seminaries; 217 Religious Order seminaries or novitiates and scholasticates; 237 colleges and universities; 882 diocesan and parish high schools; 588 private high schools; 7,761 parish elementary schools; and 318 private elementary schools. There are, in addition, 104 protective institutions, with 8,942 youths in attendance.

Teachers

Full-time teaching staffs of all educational institutions under Catholic auspices, have increased by 2,254, to a total of 173,230, comprising 5,101 priests; 160 scholastics; 2,889 Brothers; 36,066 Sisters; and 129,014 lay teachers. There are 436 fewer priests; 59 fewer

scholastics; 128 fewer Brothers; 2,719 fewer Sisters; and 5,596 more lay teachers than a year ago.

In 1944, when first recorded, lay teachers numbered 7,633 (8.25%). Their number continually increased through 1971, when 106,844 lay teachers outnumbered religious teachers for the first time. Today, lay teachers number 129,014 and represent 74.5% of all teachers in Catholic schools. There are today 68,375 (65.5%) fewer Sisters teaching than the 104,441 recorded at their peak in 1964.

Seminaries and Seminarians

During 1981, there were in operation two fewer diocesan and 23 fewer Religious Order seminaries. The 86 diocesan seminaries report enrollments of 7,625 seminarians, a decrease of 329, while the 217 novitiates and scholasticates of the Religious Orders have 4,020 students, or 494 fewer, indicating a total of 11,645 candidates for the priesthood, down 823 from a year ago, and 11,318 fewer than the 22,963 seminarians reported ten years ago in 1972.

Colleges and Students

There are 237 Catholic colleges and universities, up one from the 236 reported in 1980. These colleges show an enrollment of 533,086—down 3,592.

Children in Catholic Schools

The number of full-time pupils in Catholic elementary and high schools increased 32,744 during the past year. The 882 parish and diocesan high schools, one more, report 505,549 pupils, an increase of 8,518 over 1981; the 588 private high schools, 35 less, with 328,353, show a decrease of 12,863 in one year. Pupils in 7,761 parish elementary schools, down 41, now number 2,265,764, or 32,853 more, while students in the 318 private elementary schools now total 67,705, an increase of 4,236, in 3 more schools.

Youths Under Religious Instruction

Religious instruction to children under released time, in religious vacation schools and other classes, according to the 1982 reports, was provided to 977,098 high school pupils (up 14,186), and 3,323,398 in elementary grades (down 104,195), for a total of 4,300,496 public school children receiving religious instruction, indicating a year's decrease of 90,009 pupils. There is an aggregate, (including dependent children) of 8,021,540 American youth of all grades, under Catholic instruction—a decrease of 61,453 over comparable figures for 1981.

Hospitals, Nursing Schools, Orphanages, Foster Homes

One fewer General and 18 fewer Special Hospitals bring the number of Catholic hospitals to 710; bed capacity decreased by 255, to 176,183. General hospitals number 635, with 169,897 beds, and 75 special hospitals accommodate 6,286. Patients treated increased by 175,471, to a record high of 37,168,573.

The number of Catholic nursing schools decreased by three to 121. Student nurses enrolled numbered 20,027, a decrease of 361 over 1981. Orphanages and infant asylums decreased by nine to a total of 190, which cared for 13,296 children—up 102, while 15,317 children are cared for in foster homes. The total of 28,613 dependent children reflect an increase of 1,529. Homes for invalids and aged increased by 36 and now number 560, with facilities for 70,861 guests, an increase of 4,334.

Baptisms, Converts, Marriages

The 982.586 baptisms recorded an increase of 38,954 over 1981. The number of converts increased by 3,919, to a total of 92,861.

Marriages recorded increased by 2,630 to 353,375; during the same period, 425,241 Catholics died in the U.S., 8,194 more deaths than in the previous year.

TRENDS IN SEMINARY ENROLLMENT 1976–1982

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Seminary enrollments continued their modest growth again this year, increasing by 4.1% to reach a new high of 52,620 persons registered. This figure is actually a bit misleading, since 1982 brought four new member seminaries into the Association. Their student bodies accounted for 1.2% of this increase. Hence when only the same institutions which reported in 1981 are calculated, the rise was 2.9%—or just a single percentage point more than the preceding year. After remaining fairly constant for three successive years, Canadian enrollments rose again this year. Their increase was 8.3%, more than double that achieved by institutions in the United States. The four new member schools, all unaccredited associate members, more than account for the increase in the "not accredited" category. Graduate registrations rose slightly, but it is apparent from Table 1 that the locus of growth is primarily in professional programs.

TABLE 1

AUTUMN ENROLLMENTS IN ATS MEMBER SCHOOLS

	1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
Number of Schools	193	191	193	193	194	193	196
Total Enrollment	43,023	45,222	46,460	48,433	49,611	50,559	52,620
By Nation							
Canada	1,880	2,100	2,288	2,707	2,731	2,735	2,961
United States	41,143	43,122	44,172	45,726	46,880	47,824	49,659
By Membership							
Accredited	38,234	41,303	42,839	44,654	45,952	47,182	48,887
Not Accredited	4,789	3,919	3,621	3,779	3,659	3,377	3,733
Professional Pgms.	39,291	41,665	42,823	44,374	45,571	46,930	48,742
% of Total	91.3%	92.1%	92.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.8%	92.6%
Graduate Programs	3,732	3,557	3,637	4,059	4,040	3,629	3,878
% of Total	8.7%	7.9%	7.8%	8.4%	8.1%	7.2%	7.4%

Table 2, reported here for the first time this year, reflects a new factor in seminary registrations. Since World War II higher education generally has been experiencing significant numbers of mature persons, often employed full- or part-time, wishing to engage in degree/credit study. Colleges and universities have had to accommodate to this clientele, but until quite recently, seminaries seemed almost immune. Their students were chiefly full-time. In the last several years this phenomenon has reached schools of theology, as the data in Table 2 demonstrate. There are fewer full-time enrollees. They are coming to seminaries at an older age, wanting to study part-time while pursuing careers and other interests. Seminaries are learning how to adjust to this newer type of student.

TABLE 2

Comparisons of Total Enrollment, 1978–1982
Total Numbers of Individuals and Their Full-time Equivalents

Year	Total Persons	% Change	FTE Enrollment	% Change	FTE % of Total Person Enrollment
1978	46,460		36,218		78.0%
1979	48,433	+4.2%	36,795	+1.6%	76.0%
1980	49,611	+2.4%	37,245	+1.2%	75.1%
1981	50,559	+1.9%	37,254	+0.02%	73.7%
1982	52,620	+4.1%	37,705	+1.2%	71.7%

Table 3 reports the increase in numbers and ratio of women seminary students for each year across the past decade. Starting at a very low level, both numerically and in percentage, there has been a steady increase upward each successive year. During the decade the ratio of women in student bodies rose from just over 1:10 to just under 1:4, a rather remarkable change. However, it should be noted that women still fall short of their slight majority in the total population. And it should also be noted that the *rate of growth* has been slowing down in recent years.

TABLE 3

WOMEN THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

	Number of Women	% Annual Increase	% Total Enrollment
1972	3,358		10.2%
1973	4,021	+19.7%	11.8%
1974	5,255	+30.7%	14.3%
1975	6,505	+23.8%	15.9%
1976	7,349	+13.0%	17.1%
1977	8,371	+13.9%	18.5%
1978	8,972	+ 7.2%	19.3%
1979	10,204	+13.7%	21.1%
1980	10,830	+ 6.1%	21.8%
1981	11,683	+ 7.9%	23.1%
1982	12,473	+ 6.8%	23.7%

Table 4 provides data on the black student population in theological seminaries. The Association has collected this information only since 1970, and all of the data are reported in the table. In one sense this information parallels that for women noted above. The rate of increase has been more rapid than total seminary growth, and the percentage of total enrollments which black students represent has almost doubled in the twelve year period. Nonetheless, despite these accomplishments, black students continue to fall far below the ratio of blacks found in the total population. And it should also be noted that 596 of these 2,576 black students are found in the five member schools which are predominantly black.

TABLE 4

BLACK STUDENT ENROLLMENT

	Number of Black Students	% Annual Increase	% Total Enrollment
1970	808		2.6%
1971	908	+12.4%	2.8%
1972	1,061	+16.9%	3.2%
1973	1,210	+14.0%	3.6%
1974	1,246	+ 3.0%	3.4%
1975	1,365	+ 9.6%	3.3%
1976	1,524	+11.6%	3.5%
1977	1,759	+15.4%	3.9%
1978	1,919	+ 9.1%	4.1%
1979	2,043	+ 6.5%	4.2%
1980	2,205	+ 7.9%	4.4%
1981	2,371	+ 7.5%	4.7%
1982	2,576	+ 8.6%	4.9%

Table 5 provides data on the enrollment of Hispanic students in schools of theology. As will be apparent, the numbers are not very large, when compared with the ratio of persons from Hispanic backgrounds within the population of the two countries. This is much larger than their representation within seminaries. Nonetheless during the decade that ratio has risen considerably, indicating that Hispanic enrollments are rising at a more rapid rate than is the case with total student populations.

TABLE 5

HISPANIC STUDENT ENROLLMENT

	Number of Hispanic Students	% Annual Increase	% Total Enrollment
1972	264		0.8%
1973	387	+46.8%	1.1%
1974	448	+15.8%	1.2%
1975	524	+17.0%	1.3%
1976	541	+ 3.2%	1.3%
1977	601	+11.1%	1.3%
1978	681	+13.3%	1.5%
1979	822	+20.7%	1.7%
1980	894	+ 8.8%	1.8%
1981	955	+ 6.8%	1.9%
1982	1,180	+ 23.6%	2.2%

Table 6 provides data on the enrollment of persons of Pacific/Asian American ancestry. The numbers here are also quite small, and 1982 brought one unusual result. For the first time within any sex/race/ethnic category there was an actual reduction in numbers of persons from this group, dropping from 716 persons last year to 707 this Fall.

TABLE 6

PACIFIC/ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS

	Number of Students	% Annual Increase	% Total Enrollment
1977	494		1.1%
1978	499	+ 1.0%	1.1%
1979	577	+15.6%	1.2%
1980	602	+ 4.3%	1.2%
1981	716	+18.9%	1.4%
1982	707	− 1.3%	1.3%

Table 7 reports the information on Native American students enrolled in schools of theology during the past four years. As is evident, they are few. However the number is increasing somewhat each year, as more seminaries respond to the challenge of providing programs for Native American students.

TABLE 7

NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS

	Number of Students	% Annual Increase	% Total Enrollment
1979	52		0.11%
1980	64	+23.1%	0.13%
1981	79	+23.4%	0.16%
1982	86	+ 8.9%	0.16%

Full details regarding these enrollment data, and other statistical information, are available from the annual *Fact Book on Theological Education* published by the Association of Theological Schools.

4. SURVEYS OF RELIGION IN AMERICAN LIFE

In this section are three surveys recently completed which come from a variety of sources. The first is "Neighbors on the Religious Landscape: Churches and Church Membership in the United States, 1980" by Peggy Ann Leu Shriver. This is followed by selected data on church attendance in the United States and Canada gathered by the Gallup Organization. The last survey is "Value of New Construction of Religious Buildings," which has been a yearly report in the **Yearbook** for many years. These data are derived from surveys prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

NEIGHBORS ON THE RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE: CHURCHES AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980

Peggy Ann Leu Shriver

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Frequently, with an apologetic tone at the extravagance of the request, someone telephones the Research Office of the National Council of Churches with the almost vain hope of finding a source for church statistics at the *county* level throughout the United States. When the inquirer discovers that such statistics are available, the person often is so elated as to forgive the fact that the figures are ten years old. Such forgiveness is no longer needed, however, for *Churches and Church Membership in the United States, 1980* is now available in book form, map and computer tape.

Since the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, there has been a lack of official U.S. census figures to augment or verify the national membership totals that are supplied to the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*. Therefore, in 1956, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. published a study that reported 1952 statistics for 109 Christian communions and 5 non-Christian religious bodies by denomination, region, state and county of the United States. The Christian communions represented a combined membership of 68,999,287, or 45.8 percent of the 1950 population and 79.3 percent of the 1952 Christian church membership in the U.S. reported in the *Yearbook*, whose national membership totals were 87,027,507.

Almost twenty years later the need for more current figures at county levels was felt keenly. The National Council of Churches' Office of Research, Evaluation and Planning, the Department of Research and Statistics of the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod, and the Glenmary Research Center (a Catholic agency) collaborated in sponsoring *Churches and Church Membership in the United States, 1971* authored by Douglas W. Johnson, Paul R. Picard, and Bernard Quinn. The 1971 study included 53 denominations, representing an estimated 80.8 percent of recorded church membership, or 100,812,489 members, and 49.6 percent of the 1970 U.S. population.

A slightly different coalition assembled to sponsor the 1980 study. Both the National Council of Churches' Research Office, now headed by Peggy Shriver, and the Glenmary Research Center, under the continued leadership of Bernard Quinn, decided to undertake the study, with the other sponsors being the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (Bishop Herman Anderson), the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (Martin Bradley), and the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A. (Edward Rauff, succeeded by Paul Goetting). Despite lengthy and careful advance planning, a year's delay was encountered in releasing the 1980 study, because statistics on the age categories of the population were slow in becoming available from the U.S. Census Bureau, which was operating behind schedule, thus hampering some calculations necessary to the study. As in prior years the 1980 study invited participation by all church bodies that could be identified as Judaeo-Christian, and

111 groups responded, representing 231,708 congregations with 112,538,310 adherents. This amounts to 91 percent of those contributing statistics to the *Yearbook* and 49.7 percent of the total U.S. population.

Accuracy and Comprehensiveness: It is important to stress that the figures for this study are obtained largely through the same channels of information as the figures which comprise the *Yearbook* membership tallies, the denominations themselves. All the warnings and caveats that are noted in "A Guide for the User of Church Statistics" in the front of every *Yearbook* apply to this study. Defining church membership was one of the most critical methodological problems of the study, but it was felt that the designation of members rested finally with the denominations themselves. In an effort to achieve comparability of data, however, two major categories were established:

Communicant, confirmed, full members: regular members with full membership status; and

Total adherents: all members, including full members, their children, and the estimated number of other regular participants who are not considered as communicant, confirmed, or full members, such as the "baptized," "those not confirmed," "those not eligible for communion," etc.

Of the 111 religious bodies responding, 54 reported communicants and adherents, 2 reported adherents only, and 55, communicants only. Since it was planned to use total adherents in computing percent of church membership to total population, those who did not report adherents had adherents estimated by the following procedure: The total county population was divided by the total county population less children 13 years and under, and the resulting figure was multiplied by the communicant members.

Comprehensiveness poses another problem. A source for denominational national statistics which includes a number of small bodies who do not regularly report to the *Yearbook* is the newly-published *World Christian Encyclopedia,* edited by David B. Barrett (Nairobi: Oxford University Press, 1982). This source does *not* supply statistics at the county, state, or regional levels. Its mid-1975 totals of Christian adherents is 191,176,500, or 89.4 percent of the U.S. population. These statistics were gathered over a period from 1968-1976, so it is not easy to compare them with the *1980 Church Membership Study* or the *Yearbook* with annual accuracy.

Data on religious preference of U.S. adults are another means of getting some sense of perspective on the religious landscape, other than membership figures supplied by the denominations themselves. According to the Gallup Organization, the 1980 responses of adults indicating a religious *preference* in interviews are: 61 percent Protestant, 28 percent Catholic, 1 percent Eastern Orthodox (Christian: 90%), 2 percent Jewish, 1 percent "other religious" and 7 percent "no religious preference." This corresponds very closely to Barrett's 89.4 percent total of Christian adherents in the U.S. population.

If one uses these sources as a yardstick, with roughly 90 percent of the population identifying itself with Christianity, then the 1980 Churches and Church Membership Study has obtained county level statistics for only 49.7 percent and leaves the possibility of 40 percent unaccounted for. The most obvious known gaps include several large black denominations for whom no complete statistics are available, several Orthodox bodies, and a large number of independent churches, including literally innumerable fundamentalist congregations. Some assistance in identifying fundamentalist congregations may be obtained from the *Independent Fundamental Churches of America Directory,* 145 North Washington St., Wheaton, IL 60187. One of the gains of the 1980 study has been the inclusion of county-level statistics for four black denominations, accounting for 1.8 million adherents. Also, statistics for Conservative and Reform Judaism are included in the 1980 study, but no statistics were gathered from the Orthodox branch of Judaism, which, according to the *World Christian Encyclopedia,* accounts for 28 percent of all Jews.

Despite the limits to comprehensiveness, the *1980 Churches and Church Membership Study* is the only resource available for county level statistics, and this provides an invaluable service for research, planning, and interpretation. Because this is the third publication of the study, each new study increases the trend analysis possibilities over the previous study. After completion of the 1971 study, William M. Newman and Peter L. Halvorson produced an *Atlas of Religious Change in America, 1952-1971* (Glenmary Research Center, 1978) and a companion volume, *Patterns in Pluralism, A Portrait of American Religion* (1980) which attempted a social analysis of religious trends and patterns based on these data. They have begun a computer analysis of the 1980 statistics in relation to these two previous studies and hope also to produce another atlas. A few preliminary observations can already be made from the first stages of that analysis.

Lag in Growth Rate: While the nation experienced a 35 percent growth rate between 1952 and 1971, the growth rate for religious groups in this study was 46 percent, thus confirming a sense of spiritual renewal, at least organizationally, in the nation. But it is no longer true that religious growth is greater than population growth among these religious bodies. Between 1971 and 1980 the population increased at a rate of 11.5 percent while reported religious adherence increased by only 4.1 percent. Had independent fundamentalist figures been available, it is *possible* the religious growth rate might have been stronger, since most of the largest gainers within the study were conservative evangelical.

Largest Gainers: Between 1971 and 1980 the

Church of God (Anderson, Ind.) increased 37.3 percent (145,658 people); Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.) increased 28.1 percent (104,326); Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints increased 25.9 percent (551,672); and the Seventh-Day Adventists increased 24.7 percent (132,529). While the American Baptist Churches increased only 13.5 percent, it added 299,044 people, and the Southern Baptist Convention, which increased 12.4 percent, added an astounding 1,793,057 people. It is helpful to note that large percentage increases of small bodies may add only a few people, while small percentage increases of large bodies add a large number of people.

The Roman Catholic Church, for example, gained 5.9 percent, but this represents an addition of 2,638,660 people. The Gallup data on religious preference of U.S. adults has also noted an upswing among persons who claim Catholic religious preference. In 1947 one adult in five (20 percent) stated Catholic as their religious preference, while in 1980 the number preferring Catholicism was 28 percent. An increased awareness of the role of evangelism, a relatively higher birth rate, and immigration have been factors in the increase of Catholicism, which accounts for 21 percent of the U.S. population in 1980, or 47,502,152 adherents. Although it is difficult to acquire accurate immigration figures, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports that in 1978 some 40 percent of immigrants were from Latin American countries, while in 1950 only 6 percent came from Latin America, where Catholicism is the predominant religion.

To those who have followed the *Yearbook* national denominational figures year by year, the losses noted among Presbyterians, Lutherans, the United Church of Christ and a few other bodies do not cause surprise. The American Lutherans lost 128,692 members, but increased the number of churches by 24, however. The Episcopalians increased local congregations by 357, adding about 18,500 full members, but losing adherents. The Reformed Church in America added 3 churches, but lost almost fifty thousand full members, while increasing in adherents slightly. The Lutheran Church in America added 35 churches, while gaining about 18,000 full members and losing in adherents. As one begins to explore these figures, one senses that further analysis is needed to understand what is really happening. Is it a trend toward smaller congregations, as Halvorson and Newman suggest? Although some communions may appear to be shrinking in numbers when looked at nationally, they may be expanding into more counties. A county comparison is available for 1952 and 1971 in *Patterns in Pluralism* (p. 8) and computer analysis of the 1980 study will talley the number of counties in which each denomination has congregations.

On the basis of careful analysis of population trends and the historical location of mainline denominations, Halvorson and Newman concluded in *Patterns in Pluralism* that conservative theology was not the key factor in the differential growth rates among major denominations. They noted that the Anglo-Protestant communions located in the Northeast have failed to experience continued organizational strength. The Northeast's influx of immigrants did not benefit these Protestant communions, and the population shifts away from the Northeast took many Anglo-Protestants into areas with established denominations that were logical alternatives to their own. The Northeast has the densest concentrations of European immigrant Catholics and Jews, as well as a large population of blacks and Hispanics. Many a metropolitan or suburban Anglo-Protestant congregation found itself becoming an island floating in a new population which had no affinity for its tradition. Furthermore, those Anglo-Protestants who left the region for other parts of the country found many options other than their own denomination available and attractive. Robert T. Handy observes in *A History of the Churches in the United States and Canada* that "those denominations that took seriously the challenge of the west and developed methods of meeting it were to become the giants"[1] He was referring chiefly to the Methodists, whose circuit system caused Methodism to multiply rapidly, and the Baptists, whose flexibility in gathering congregations around a layman with a personal call, brought rapid missionary expansion. The Baptists, Handy notes, were already the third largest denomination in America by the time of the Revolution, surpassing all but the Congregationalists and Presbyterians.[2]

The Map of Major Denominational Families by County: Both the 1971 and 1980 studies have color-coded maps to show the predominant denominational groups within each county. Although the map is much more dramatic in revealing the impact of these figures, it is more precise to list the denominational families and the number of counties in which they predominate:

Baptist	1164
Catholic	963
Methodist	374
Lutheran	227
Latter Day Saints	74
Christian	52
United Church of Christ	8
Churches of God	5
Reformed	5
Presbyterian	4
Mennonite	2
Moravian	2
Adventist	1
Brethren	1
Friends	1
Congregational Christian	1
Episcopal	1

Halvorson and Newman observe that a comparison of the 1971 and 1980 maps shows a slight

"washout" of the 1980 map, indicating that fewer counties have a strong predominance of one religious group in 1980 and an increase in the number of "white" counties in which no group predominates with even as much as 25 percent (271 counties—more than doubled from 1971). These are evidence of greater pluralism within many counties of the country. (A smaller map, which is produced in black and white, appears at the end of this article.)

A regional breakdown of participating bodies as a percent of the total population is also demonstrated by the study in its Regional Summary, pp. 5-9, and this can be compared to the 1971 figures:

PERCENTAGE OF ADHERENTS OF TOTAL POPULATION BY REGION

	1971	1980
Pacific (WA,OR,CA,HI,AK)	34.1%	34.1%
South Atlantic (DE,DC,MD,NC,SC,WV, VA,GA,FL)	44.7	44.3
Mountain (AZ,CO,UT,NV,WY, ID,MT,NM)	52.3	46.3
East North Central (IL,IN,MI,OH,WI)	51.0	50.6
Middle Atlantic (NY,NJ,PA)	51.6	54.2
East South Central (KY,TN,MS,AL)	50.8	55.2
West South Central (AR,AL,OK,TX)	55.7	55.7
West North Central (ND,SD,MN,NB,KS,IA,MO)	59.4	59.8
New England (ME,VT,NH,MA,CT,RI)	60.4	60.3

Only the Mountain region shows a significant decrease in religious adherents from the participating churches. In general, as one looks at the map and the regional figures, one is struck more by the stability and continuity than by the changes. One is reminded of the rapid changes which took place in some eras of American church history. In 1800, for example, there were only about 50,000 members of the Roman Catholic church in a single diocese, but by 1860 there were more than 2,000,000 and 44 dioceses, making it the largest denomination in the country. By 1880 there were more than six million Catholics, but by 1900 that number was more than doubled, and by 1920 there were over 18 million Catholics, about 18 percent of the U.S. population.[3] Large waves of immigration accounted for much of this volatility, and some of the present 5.9 percent rise in Catholic adherents is the result of current immigration trends, as already noted. Perhaps it is most startling of all to realize that historians tell us that the United States in 1800 counted no more than ten percent of its citizens as full church members.

Why bother with statistics? Having become engorged with figures throughout this hurried review of the study, one might well begin asking whether such statistics are really the stuff of religion and should be taken very seriously. It is quite possible to become *too* enamored with statistics, making them the measure of "success" or using them to vindicate one's own religious tradition. These figures are quantitative, not qualitative, and no judgment about the faithfulness and depth of religious commitment can be drawn from these calculations. This is a perpetual temptation in a culture that refers *ad nausem* to the "bottom line."

The authors of this study conceived it first of all in terms of "getting to know our religious neighbors." It provides highly-condensed information, as accurately as can be acquired, about the presence of religious traditions and their numerical strength in various parts of, and across, the nation. Persons who do planning for church expansion or program, who analyze societal trends, who interpret the culture and record history, who have economic or political interests that are influenced by religious views, or who need basic knowledge about the people with whom they are trying to communicate will find this study an appropriate and valuable tool. It is especially illuminating for those who desire to be more aware of other religious traditions, those with an ecumenical vision.

In some respects these statistics raise more questions than they answer. Indeed, one of the functions of such a study is to provide factual ground out of which important questions may grow. These statistics set the stage for asking the question "Why?", but they provide very limited help in answering the "why" of church growth and decline. A book like Hoge and Roozen's *Understanding Church Growth and Decline, 1950-1978* (New York, Pilgrim Press, 1979) is a far more productive place to turn for understanding reasons of change. One might well review also a study which appeared in the *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, 1982*, "A Social Profile of American Religious Groups," by Drs. William McKinney and Wade Clark Roof, for additional assistance. For example, they see the fertility rate of women in various faith groups as illuminating one aspect of church growth or decline often ignored in analysis. They observe the following details from their tables:

> For all groups, the average number of children born to women over 45 exceeds the replacement level of approximately 2.1 children. The rate is highest for Pentecostals, Mormons and Baptists. For younger women in the Liberal and Moderate Protestant groups, however, the average number of children is well below the replacement level; for Disciples of Christ women it is only 1.75, for northern Presbyterians 1.85, United Church of Christ 1.88 and white Methodists 1.81. Rates for younger Jewish women

and those with no religious preference [are] lower still at 1.32 and 1.24. Black and Conservative Protestant rates are for the most part at or exceeding replacement levels, as are those of Mormon and Catholic women 45 and under."

McKinney and Roof summarize that "quite clearly member fertility appears to be an important contributing factor to the contrasting growth patterns of liberal and conservative Protestant denominations since the mid-sixties," although there has been little research on the subject. Another factor noted by McKinney and Roof is one which has troubled the mainline denominations in recent years—the gradual "aging" of denominational memberships. They note that fully 59 percent of those with no religious preference in their study, based on General Social Surveys of the National Opinion Research Corporation, are between the age of 18 and 35. That statistic alone raises spiritual and sociological challenges to *all* the churches.

Hoge and Roozen developed a typology of factors affecting the growth and decline of church membership: national and local *outside* factors, (like McKinney and Roof's fertility rate issue or Halvorson and Newman's population shift analysis) and national or local factors *within* a given denominational tradition and local church (like the quality of preaching, involvement in public issues, dissension within a congregation or its outgoing friendliness).

The book and map of *Churches and Church Membership in the United States, 1980* are available for $24 from the National Council of Churches Research Office, 475 Riverside Dr., Rm. 876, New York, NY 10115, or from any of the other sponsors, in particular the Glenmary Research Center, 750 Piedmont Ave., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30308. Additional maps are available for $5.00 each. Persons who are interested in working with the computer tape of the study should send inquiries to The Roper Center, User Services Box U-164R, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268, tel. (203) 486-4440. It is available with codebook at $115 ($75 to 1980 International Survey Library Association members) with various tape specifications.

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NOTES

1. Robert T. Handy, *A History of the Churches in the United States and Canada* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977), p. 155.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 96.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 330.
4. *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, 1982*, ed. Constant H. Jacquet, Jr. (Nashville: Abingdon, 1982), p. 269.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Church attendance in the U.S. by adults 18 years of age and older is at the same level in 1981 as it was in 1939 according to data appearing in *Religion in America, 1982* published by the Princeton Religion Research Center, 53 Bank St., Princeton, NJ 08540. The Princeton Religion Research Center, founded in 1977, "specializes in creative, actionable research, utilizing the worldwide attitudinal and behavioral facilities of Gallup International."

High points in attendance were reached in 1955, and again in 1958, when 49 percent of adults reported church or synagogue attendance in a typical week. The low point in attendance was in 1940 when 37 percent attended. Generally speaking, church attendance has been falling slowly from the high point in 1958 to the present but has not varied by more than two percent since 1969. Most of the decline in attendance from 1958 occurred in the decade of the 1960s. "Since 1958, . . . ," Gallup notes, "the decline in churchgoing has been sharpest among Catholics. Attendance at mass fell 22 points—from 74 to 52 percent—between 1958 and 1978, and currently stands at 53 percent. Since 1973, Catholic churchgoing has remained fairly stable." Protestant churchgoing has been remarkably stable declining from 44 percent of adults 18 years of age or older in 1958 to 40 percent in 1981.

Variations in Church Attendance

Within the Protestant grouping, attendance varies greatly by denominational family group. Baptists had 40 percent of adults attending church in an average week in 1981; Methodists, 36 percent; Lutherans, 49 percent; Presbyterians, 31 percent; and, Episcopalians, 27 percent. It appears that Catholics and Lutherans are the most frequent churchgoers according to surveys taken over the past four years by Gallup in the United States.

Other differences in church attendance noted by Gallup are that women attend more than men (46 percent to 35); non-whites more than whites (43 percent to 41); that those with grade school and college education attend more than those with a high school education (43 percent to 39); those over age 50 attend more than those between 30 and 49 years of age (47 percent to 42) and those between 18 and 30 attend with the lowest frequency (32 percent). Church attendance is highest in the Midwest (47 percent) and in the South (44 percent) than it is in the East (39 percent) and the West (32 percent). Those with incomes over $15,000 attend church more often than those with incomes under that amount (42 percent to 39 percent). Attendance in communities of under 2,500 people and from 2,500–49,999 was placed at 44 percent, followed by attendance with populations of one million or more 41 percent) and cities with populations between 50,000–999,999, 38 percent.

Frequency of Church Attendance

To those 41 percent of adults 18 years of age or older who attended church or synagogue in a typical week in 1981 a second question was asked: "How many times did you happen to attend church or synagogue in the last 30 days?" Those who said "zero" were then asked: "Have you attended the church or synagogue of your choice in the past six months, apart from weddings, funerals or special holidays such as Christmas, Easter or Yom Kippur?" A few results follow:

Of those who attended within the last thirty days

	Attended						
	Within last 7 days	More than weekly	Weekly	Less than weekly	Over 7 to 30 days	Over 30 days to 6 month	Over 6 months ago
NATIONAL**	41%	17%	14%	10%	16%	15%	28%
RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE							
Protestant	40	18	12	10	17	13	30
Mainline	36	11	14	11	19	12	33
Evangelical	45	26	9	10	14	17	24
Catholic	52	19	20	13	15	11	22
None	5	2	*	3	1	6	88

* Less than 1 percent.

** The national figure is the average from five surveys. The individual group figures are based on data from a single survey.

Seasonal Fluctuations in Attendance

Over the period 1950–1981 Gallup has noted a decided seasonal fluctuation in church attendance. A tabulation based on 124 national Gallup surveys conducted since 1950, and interviews with close to 200,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, revealed the following:

PERCENT SAYING ATTENDED CHURCH IN LAST 7 DAYS

January	41%
February	42
March	45
April	48
May	45
June	42
July	40
August	41
September	43
October	43
November	41
December	44
AVERAGE	43

Data suggest that church attendance rises during the Lenten months. Another increase occurs after the summer months and right before Christmas.

Attendance of Teenagers

Attendance of teenagers under 18 years of age is higher than that of adults 18 years of age or older according to five surveys conducted by Gallup since June, 1977. The most recent percentage of attendance of teenagers under the age of 18 was 49 percent compared with 41 percent of adults. The five surveys Gallup did of teenagers under 18 years of age follow:

ATTENDED CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE IN TEST WEEK

October, 1981	49%
November, 1980	51
April, 1980	50
May, 1979	49
March, 1978	50
June, 1977	47

Church Attendance in Canada

Under the heading "Sunday Activities in Canada," PRRC *Emerging Trends*, the monthly bulletin of the Princeton Religion Research Center, noted in its September, 1982 number that "church attendance, on a typical Sunday, has dropped from 53 percent in 1957 to 30 percent today, and weekly participation in church activities has followed the same pattern." The following gives Statistics on church or synagogue attendance.

PERCENT ATTENDING CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE

	National	Catholics	Protestants
1982	35%	48%	27%
1981	37	51	29
1980	35	50	26
1970	44	65	28
1965	55	83	32
1957	60	87	43

"Decreased church attendance," Gallup notes, "has been accompanied by dwindling audiences to TV and radio broadcasts of religious programs. In 1975, over 7-in-10 Canadians claimed to listen or watch these broadcasts regularly (28 percent) or occassionally (44 percent). Today half that proportion do, comparable figures being 9 percent and 28 percent respectively."

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT 1977 DOLLARS
(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Current Dollars	1977 Dollars	Year	Current Dollars	1977 Dollars
1968	$1,079	$2,138	1975	$ 867	$ 920
1969	989	1,800	1976	956	1,013
1970	929	1,550	1977	1,046	1,044
1971	813	1,256	1978	1,248	1,107
1972	845	1,241	1979	1,548	1,180
1973	814	1,107	1980	1,637	1,106
1974	918	1,034	1981	1,654	1,066

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Value of New Construction Put in Place in the United States, 1964 to 1980," *Construction Reports* C 30-80 S, Table 1, pp. 4-5. For 1981 data, *Construction Review*, March/April, 1982, Table A-2, p. 13.

In constant dollar terms, estimates of the value of new church building continued to decline into the decade of the '70s but showed a slight upturn for the years 1976-1979. A decline began again in the 1980's. It is estimated that new religious construction was valued in real terms at two and a half times as much in 1962 as in 1981 and nearly one and a half times as much in 1970 as in 1981.

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MAJOR DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES BY COUNTIES OF THE U.S.: 1980

This map is based on data reported by the 111 denominations who participated in a study sponsored jointly by the Department of Records and Research of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Research Services Department of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Office of Research, Evaluation and Planning of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., and the Glenmary Research Center (a Catholic agency). The published report is entitled, *Churches and Church Membership in the United States: 1980*, by Bernard Quinn, Norman Anderson, Martin Bradley, Paul Goetting and Peggy Shriver (Atlanta, Georgia: Glenmary Research Center, 1982).